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## U.S., Turkey Sign Accord Exchanging Bases for Aid

ANKARA, March 30 (NYT) — The United States and Turkey signed an agreement yesterday that would allow the United States to use an air base, four intelligence gathering installations and communications stations in Turkey for military and economic assistance.

The agreement was signed by U.S. Ambassador James Spain and Turkish Foreign Minister Hayrettin Erkmen. The foreign minister, in a news conference after the signing, said: "The United States is promising to give us economic as well as military aid and there is no fixed figure. The important thing is the equipment and arms that they would provide."

President Carter, in a letter to Premier Suleyman Demirel, said he believed in the necessity of continuing aid to Turkey in all possible forms and that he was giving it high priority.

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100% Inflation Rate  
Mr. Demirel, head of the Justice Party's minority government, which is struggling with an annual inflation rate of more than 100 percent, was obviously pleased with the president's position. A high government source said: "It is a commitment of Mr. Carter. It is the most

important part of today's announcement. It shows that U.S. aid will continue and that the president attributes a great importance to the signing of this agreement."

Turkey abrogated a military treaty with the United States in July, 1975, in retaliation for a U.S. arms embargo after Turkey's invasion of Cyprus the year before. After the embargo was lifted in August, 1978, Turkey gave the United States temporary authorization to use the bases pending a new agreement.

U.S. diplomats in Ankara think that developments in Iran and Afghanistan ought to teach the Western allies that they should make a major effort to help Turkey resolve its urgent problems.

A Foreign Ministry statement said that according to the agreement, Turkish military installations would be used by the United States "only within the NATO framework."

"The agreement will be subject to parliamentary approval," it said. "All installations and communications centers will be under Turkish command."

A supplementary agreement on military-industrial cooperation was also announced. "An immediate \$29 million worth of equipment will be given," the Foreign Ministry statement said.

Although the foreign minister refused to disclose the projects the

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Dr. Michael DeBakey

Shah Said Fine After Splenectomy

By Youssef M. Ibrahim

CAIRO, March 30 (NYT) — Robert Armao, spokesman for Mohammed Reza Pahlavi, the deposed shah of Iran, said this morning that the shah's condition was good after the removal of his spleen yesterday, but that he was still in the intensive care unit of the Maadi Military Hospital where he checked in last Monday upon his arrival in Egypt.

Mr. Armao said he did not expect results of the pathological tests on the shah's liver, bone marrow and spleen to be known for another day at least. Samples from these organs were taken to check whether lymphatic cancer had spread to other parts of his body.

Yesterday, in a news conference reporting on the shah's condition, Dr. Michael DeBakey of Houston, who headed the team of surgeons that removed the shah's enlarged spleen, said the doctors found no evidence of cancer in other parts of the shah's body.

Dr. Hibbard Williams, chairman of the department of internal medicine at New York Hospital, who treated the shah for cancerous nodes in his neck last year, said yesterday that he felt the shah's cancerous condition was under control.

The pathological tests were to be released sometime tomorrow, but Mr. Armao suggested that there might be a delay. "We just don't know when they'll be out," he said. He said the shah is expected to be released from the hospital in about 10 days if his recovery continues at the current pace.

Security Tight

The shah's family and staff are staying at the Tahra Palace in the suburb of Heliopolis, where they will remain until a location is found by the shah for permanent residence. Security around the palace and the hospital is still strict.

Yesterday, eight of the 392 members of parliament registered their protest against the shah's permanent asylum granted to the shah by President Anwar Sadat, but the representative body cast another vote to confirm its original decision of last July to welcome the shah. The eight members dissented from that near-unanimous decision.

In Asyut, Upper Egypt, Moslem students clashed with police yesterday, protesting the shah's visit.

Union last year did not result from natural causes but from an accident at a biological weapons facility, according to government officials.

The officials said Friday that the administration recently received reports about the outbreak of the disease near Sverdlovsk from sources saying they were witnesses to the incident. The officials disclosed details of the reports in an apparent effort to back up a State Department allegation two weeks ago that Moscow might have violated the terms of a 1975 convention banning the development, production or stockpiling of biological agents or toxins.

The intelligence reports, officials disclosed, trace the origins of the outbreak to a military installation near Sverdlovsk and provide medical information that is said to eliminate the possibility that the disease occurred naturally, as Moscow recently stated.

On March 18, a State Department spokesman said the administration had received "disturbing indications" that a large number of people in Sverdlovsk may have been contaminated last April by a "lethal biological agent." The officials said that U.S. officials had raised the matter at sessions called to discuss compliance with the 1975 accord on germ warfare.

Moscow quickly informed Washington that an outbreak of anthrax had occurred in Sverdlovsk, a city of 1.2 million people, but that the disease had been caused by improper handling of meat. Some U.S. aides said in private that the Soviet explanation might be accurate.

Pulmonary Disease

In public, however, the State Department said the possibility of a natural outbreak of the disease had been ruled out. On Friday, a high-ranking intelligence aide said the new information left "no doubt that the Soviets aren't telling the truth."

In particular, the official said intelligence reports showed that many residents of Sverdlovsk had contracted pulmonary anthrax, a form of the disease that affects the lungs after the anthrax organisms are inhaled. The official maintained that if

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)



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## Iran Says U.S. Admits Errors, But Carter Disavows Message

By Fred Farris

WASHINGTON, March 30 (UHT) — A new controversy over Iran began today after the publication in Tehran of a purported confidential message from President Carter to Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini. The White House denied that such a message was sent, Iranian leaders insisted that they had received a Carter message and Switzerland confirmed that its diplomat in Tehran had delivered a message from Mr. Carter.

The purported message, which admitted past mistakes in U.S. foreign policy toward Iran and called for the seizure of the U.S. Embassy on Nov. 4 a reasonable reaction by the youth of Iran, was released without commentary yesterday by Ayatollah Khomeini's office to the Iranian news media.

White House Press Secretary Jody Powell promptly denied that Mr. Carter had sent such a message. "Neither the president nor anybody else in the administration sent such a letter to Khomeini or anybody else over there," he said.

But today Iranian Foreign Minister Sadegh Ghotbzadeh insisted that his government had received such a message. In a television interview broadcast in Washington, he said that he and President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr had received the message. He said, however, that it was not a letter but an oral message.

The Paris news agency said that, in the purported message, the Carter administration made amends for its errors in Chile. The message also reportedly said that the United States had worked out new relations with revolutionary Nicaragua and wanted to go beyond past mistakes with Iran.

The great advantage of American democracy is that it can recognize its past mistakes and learn from them," the Paris version of the message said.

Stressing the Soviet threat perceived by both sides, the purported message said that the U.S. administration shared Iran's insistence on respect for the sovereignty of nations and the right of peoples to self-determination. The purported message ended with the president quoted as saying, "Time and the real enemies of our political systems are working against us."

Adding to the confusion, a Swiss government spokesman said that the Swiss chargé d'affaires in Tehran "transmitted" a message from President Carter to Bani-Sadr. This took place some five days ago. We acted merely as a go-between, as a postman; postmen do not read the letters they deliver."

Earlier today, a White House spokesman repeated Mr. Powell's denial. "That denial stands," Alfred Friendly said. But when asked whether the president had sent any message to any Iranian officials, he said: "I'm not going to comment about that. You've got a story out of Geneva. I'm not going to comment about the contents of the message the Swiss say they relayed."

The Swiss spokesman was asked why the Swiss Foreign Ministry denied yesterday that it had forwarded a message from Mr. Carter. He replied: "We denied that we were involved in a message to Khomeini. The message we delivered was to Mr. Bani-Sadr."

A senior official of the Carter administration said today that the

message published by Ayatollah Khomeini's office was a fabrication. The official said that he did not know who had fabricated it but that it did not represent the views of either Mr. Carter or the administration.

The official said that the U.S. administration was trying to determine whether the Iranians received more than one such message and, if so, under what circumstances. He

said that the White House might have some further explanation later. However, it was understood that there had been messages between the U.S. administration and the Iranian government in recent days.

It was recalled that a scenario discussed last month, when a special UN commission was preparing to go to Tehran to investigate Iranian complaints against the former

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## U.S. Is Seen Increasing Its Stake In Stability of the Sadat Regime

By Edward Cody

CAIRO, March 30 (WP) — Egypt and the United States are moving swiftly to a new level of military and strategic cooperation that, joined to broad diplomatic and economic commitments, gives Washington an increasingly important stake in the policies and survival of President Anwar Sadat.

The rapid expansion of links, particularly since the Afghanistan crisis, means that Egypt, in effect, has replaced Iran as the most powerful and dependable U.S. ally in the Middle East, after Israel.

Egypt thus is becoming a key to U.S. ability to exert influence in Africa and Gulf oil nations under the shadow of Soviet intervention in Afghanistan and uncertainty in Iran.

In addition, what has become the largest U.S. economic aid program in the world, moving into its sixth year, is reaching into Egyptian society. More than a billion dollars a year is being allocated in an effort to show Egyptians that Mr. Sadat's peace policies will make their lives easier and to foster the free enterprise that Mr. Sadat has resolved to revive after two decades of Nasser socialism.

### No Guarantee

Although no one may have planned it that way, the cumulative effect of these commitments increasingly seems to be to tie U.S. Middle East policy to Egypt's pro-Western orientation, in the expectation, but without the guarantee, that the direction set by Mr. Sadat will continue in the years to come.

"We're building here for the long haul, no doubt about it, on the assumption that we've got a firm foundation," said a senior U.S. diplomat closely involved in the evolution of U.S.-Egyptian relations. "Of course, you have to review the assumption from time to time. And we're doing that. Otherwise, you're engaging in self-fulfilling prophecy."

A junior U.S. diplomat of Arab origin who opposes Mr. Sadat and U.S. policy here called the assumption "putting all our eggs in one basket."

In more polite ways, other U.S. and European diplomats in the Middle East also question the wisdom of investing so heavily in Egypt — after the Iranian experience — as a strategic partner and as the only channel for resolving the Arab-Israeli conflict despite opposition by the other Arab nations.

"There is general agreement that Sadat seems permanently pro-West but the thing is that if Sadat were to

disappear for one reason or another, [Vice President Hosni] Mubarak or whoever else took over could change things around completely," remarked a European diplomat who watches Egyptian politics closely.

### Sadat Turnabout

As an example, he cited the turnabout by Mr. Sadat, who in 1970 took over an Egypt tightly allied to the Soviet Union by Nasser but who has reversed alliances and has ended up as a U.S. champion in the Arab world.

A military specialist from a Western country friendly to both the United States and Egypt also noted the uncertain future and said, "It's just like Iran." After a pause, he smiled and added: "Except the Iranians were paying for it."

U.S. officials here insist that the comparison with Iran is false because Egypt under Mr. Sadat is more stable than Iran under the shah, and that the scale of U.S. involvement here is much smaller than it was in Iran before the Islamic revolution.

The number of U.S. officials and their families living here, they point out, is only about 730, with approximately 100 more on temporary duty, including nonofficial U.S. citizens here, the total of Americans in Egypt is about 6,000 among a population of 41 million.

Although these numbers are certain to rise as more experts are sent with the U.S. arms that are on the way, U.S. diplomats say the number will never reach the scale of Iran, where 40,000 Americans lived at the peak of U.S. involvement.

U.S. diplomats and Egyptian officials agree that Washington's commitment to Egypt, particularly military, has grown quickly in recent months primarily because of Washington's attempt to replace Iran as a strategic friend in the Middle East — and even faster since Soviet forces intervened in Afghanistan last December.

U.S. officials say that originally the U.S. willingness to get deeply involved here sprang from three main considerations:

• Mr. Sadat's peace treaty with Israel was largely a response to a U.S. urging and the United States therefore had an increased responsibility to be fair in apportioning aid to Israel and Egypt. Against this background, U.S. economic aid grew into an open-ended project aimed at revamping much of the country's economic organization.

• The Egyptian military — its 21 MIG-23 fighters and many of its 80 MIG-3s are reported grounded for lack of repairs — was in need of

refitting to meet what is regarded as a potential threat from the heavy arsenal built up by neighboring Libya under the unpredictable and hostile Col. Mouammar Qadhafi.

• Mr. Sadat's definition of Egyptian interests made him the most valuable U.S. friend in the Arab world. He also showed he was willing to use Egyptian forces and arms for causes supported by the United States, making military aid to them possible without direct U.S. help. For example, Egypt has trained Afghan rebels and dispatched advisers to Morocco, Zaire and Oman.

In this context and as part of the peace treaty with Israel, Egypt was to receive \$1.5 billion in military aid, including 35 F-4E Phantom jet fighters and improved Hawk anti-aircraft missiles.

Since the upheaval in Iran and the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan, however, the amount of U.S. military aid and the quality of weapons to be supplied has risen sharply, and the rationale for military links with Egypt has shifted to regional strategy.

First, a study mission that visited here last fall under William Perry, the Pentagon's research director, recommended a major U.S. commitment to revitalize the Egyptian Army and Air Forces. These last week a Pentagon negotiating team under Assistant Secretary David McGiffert agreed to provide Egypt 40 F-16 jet fighters and 250 M-60A3 tanks as part of new credits expected to reach \$4 billion over five years.

As part of the program, President Carter also informed the Egyptians of his willingness in principle to supply F-15 fighters, the most advanced jet in the U.S. arsenal.

### Production Facilities

The Egyptian defense minister, Gen. Kamal Hassan Ali, told a class of Egyptian air cadets last week that the United States also is negotiating with Egypt for production of F-5 jets and Bell 214ST helicopters in Egyptian factories. These last week a French-West German Alpha jet and the British Lynx helicopter, abandoned after Saudi and other Gulf financing fell through in disagreement with Mr. Sadat over the peace treaty.

As U.S. willingness to provide arms has increased, so has Mr. Sadat's willingness to cooperate militarily with U.S. aims in the region. U.S. AWACS (airborne warning and control system) reconnaissance planes with about 250 U.S. personnel participated with Egyptians in training exercises last December using an Egyptian air base at Kenna in Upper Egypt.

Since then the planes have returned to Egypt several times for deployment over the Gulf and Indian Ocean in coordination with a U.S. naval fleet. Some are reported to be spending time at Egyptian facilities, presumably with U.S. personnel to maintain them.

Mr. Sadat has pledged that such military "facilities" will be opened to the United States here if the need arises to defend any threatened Arab state.

Egyptians emphasize, however, that none of Mr. Sadat's commitments has been written into formal treaties. "Each situation would have to be considered on a case-by-case basis," an Egyptian government official said. "As long as our interests coincide, fine. If not..." he added, trailing off and flicking his hand into the air.

## Israeli Censor Bans Book On Alleged Nuclear Arms

By David K. Shipler

JERUSALEM, March 30 (NYT) — The military censor has banned publication in Israel or abroad of a book describing Israel's alleged development of nuclear weapons, the book's two writers said yesterday. The prohibition order was confirmed by an official in the censor's office.

The manuscript, called "None Will Survive Us: The Story of the Israeli A-Bomb," figured in a CBS News report on Feb. 21 that led to the cancellation of a CBS reporter's Israeli government press credentials.

According to the CBS report, the manuscript traced what it said was the history of Israel's atomic weapon production, and asserted that the country had several dozen atomic bombs and several hydrogen bombs.

The book, by Israeli journalists Eli Teicher and Ami Dor-On, was submitted to the censor in mid-February, as required by strict security

regulations dating from the days of the British mandate over Palestine. The two said that on Friday morning they were summoned before the chief censor, Brig. Gen. Yitzhak Shani, and given a letter prohibiting the book's publication "wholly or partially, in installments or as a whole, in Israel or abroad, in Hebrew or in translation, since its publication would be damaging to the defense of Israel."

Both men said they were warned orally that if they revealed to anyone the contents of the book, they would be imprisoned for 15 years, and that if they did so with intent to harm Israel's security, they could be sentenced to life terms.

"I felt like I was in Moscow, not Tel Aviv," said Mr. Teicher. The writers said they would meet today with their attorney and would probably appeal to Israel's Supreme Court. But under the law, the censor has final authority in such matters. The court is understood to have no record of overruling an order for censorship on security grounds.

Mr. Dor-On, a former managing editor of the daily newspaper Haaretz, said he did not plan to try to defy the ban. "If we want to live in Israel, we can't do it," he said.

### N.Y. Times Reporter Is Named Columnist

NEW YORK, March 30 (NYT) — Flora Lewis, the European diplomatic correspondent and Paris bureau chief of The New York Times, will become the newspaper's foreign affairs columnist on June 1. Arthur Ochs Sulzberger, publisher of The Times, announced yesterday.

"Flora Lewis has provided our readers with sensitive, incisive coverage of international affairs," Mr. Sulzberger said. "I know that she will continue to make a distinguished contribution in her new role." Her column will appear twice a week.



Afghan refugees stand amid tents at the Janghir Abad refugee camp in Pakistan's Bejaur Valley.

## Russians Said to Stop Rebels in 2 Areas

(Continued from Page 1)

Russians are said to be running both the Kabul Times, the English-language paper, and the television station. Other foreigners, who worked for international agencies or for the Afghan government, have almost all gone. Among the latest to leave was the European manager of the Intercontinental Hotel, which in the last three months has had an average occupancy rate of six guests a night while maintaining a staff of 325.

Robert Lee, an American being held in Afghanistan, was shown on television last Wednesday night. He was arrested on Feb. 22 and reportedly charged with military espionage. On television he denounced the CIA in a voice that was described as strained. Mr. Lee has been described by sources in Kabul as a world traveler who had

been trying to find employment as an English teacher. Another American, Charles Brockenier, a carpet buyer, was released Friday after being held for more than a month.

### Property Returned

NEW DELHI, March 30 (WP) — The Afghan government has begun returning property seized in land-reform programs as part of an apparent campaign to win some measure of support from the Afghan people, travelers from Kabul reported yesterday.

In a series of moves during the last two weeks, the Karmal government has reported freeing 1,500 Afghan strikers picked up after a general strike a month ago in Kabul, promised to withdraw changes in the educational system that were widely believed to threaten the nation's fundamentalist Islamic tenets and talked about holding a national council to provide a version of democracy.

Of the three measures, the reversal of the land-reform scheme instituted by the previous Marxist governments of Nur Mohammed Taraki and Hafizullah Amin may be the most important.

Originally, Iran had said the purported message said Mr. Carter understood the "reasonable reaction of the youth of Iran" in occupying the U.S. Embassy, but warned that the continued detention of the hostages created problems for Iran as well as for the United States.

The message suggested the establishment of a U.S.-Iranian commission to settle outstanding bilateral problems but only after the control of the hostages had been transferred from embassy militants to the Islamic Revolutionary Council.

Jonathan C. Randal of The Washington Post reported from Tehran that reliable intermediaries trusted by both the White House and the Iranian government had said days before the purported message was made public that it existed.

Mr. Randal reported that the alleged message was said to have been made orally originally, and to have passed through several hands before reaching Tehran, where it was translated and written.

In other developments: • Iranian officials said yesterday that they had begun investigating one of the U.S. hostages on charges of fornication.

• The governments of the European Economic Community nations sent identical letters to Iranian leaders urging the release of the hostages, authoritative Danish sources said today. The sources said that Premier Anker Jørgensen personally signed the Danish letter, but refused to disclose its contents.

The British Foreign Office said that Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher sent a message to Mr. Bani-Sadr concerning the fate of the hostages, but declined to elaborate. Unofficial reports said that the letters referred to earlier warnings that West European nations might break diplomatic ties with Iran if the hostage crisis was not ended soon.

• The demonstrators said they were determined to continue the strike until the government announced a date for the start of the legalization process.

Attorney General Yitzhak Zamir was reported to have maintained that the present legal situation was satisfactory and the future of the settlements was not in danger. Other officials differed and drafted legislation. The official source said there were various options under consideration.

Arabs in East Jerusalem and West Bank towns kept businesses closed today in a protest against land expropriation for Jewish settlements.

## U.S., Turkey Sign Accord Exchanging Bases for Aid

(Continued from Page 1)

United States would support, they were said to include the building of a frigate, an ammunition plant and a factory to make anti-aircraft guns.

Talks on the agreement have been under way for more than a year. At first, 25 installations were discussed, but the United States decided that 13 of them were not needed. The most important installations are the large air base at Incirlik on the Mediterranean, two intelligence-gathering radar installations on the Black Sea and a seismic station near Ankara.

A naval station in the Sea of Marmara will be turned over to Turkey, according to the statement.

### U.S. Seen in Crossfire

WASHINGTON, March 30 (AP) — A report written for the Senate Foreign Relations Committee says Turkey is on the verge of anarchy or military dictatorship, that the problems of Cyprus remain intractable and that anti-American sentiment appears to be on the rise in Greece.

The report, prepared by Hans Binnendijk, a committee staff member, and Alfred Friendly Jr., a colleague who since has joined the staff of the National Security Council, says the United States is in a crossfire between the aspirations of

Greece and Turkey with no easy solutions available to it.

The Cyprus situation and competition in the western Aegean is weakening the United States and the NATO alliance, the report said, leaving a situation in which "a very high-level U.S. effort may soon be needed to find a solution to the very pressing problem of Greek reunification into NATO."

"From unrealistic bases, public opinion in both nations has erected unrealistic expectations for American diplomatic performance," the report said. "For the United States there is no easily defined middle course."

### Pakistan Commutes Newsman's Sentence

NEW DELHI, March 30 (AP) — Salamat Ali, a Pakistani journalist sentenced to one year at hard labor, has been excused on compassionate grounds from serving the remaining eight months of his term, Pakistani radio said yesterday.

Mr. Ali, 45, a correspondent for the Far Eastern Economic Review, was convicted by a military court last November of publishing divisive literature. At issue was an article on secessionist feelings in Pakistan's Baluchistan province.

## WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

### 13 Reported Killed at Salvador Cathedral

SAN SALVADOR, March 30 (AP) — Shooting broke out today outside the metropolitan cathedral where a funeral Mass was to have been said for assassinated Archbishop Oscar Arnulfo Romero. Witnesses reported 13 persons were killed and more than 187 wounded.

Four bodies were seen on the cathedral steps. Nine more bodies were discovered inside the church. They were the apparent victims of suffocation suffered after the crowd of about 50,000 stampeded after a loud explosion and sporadic gunfire was heard.

The church radio said the funeral service had been suspended "because of the disturbance in the street" and that the archbishop was hastily buried in a crypt inside the church after the trouble started. Police blamed the attack on leftists.

### 40 Hurt in Calcutta in Anti-Assam Protest

CALCUTTA, March 30 (AP) — About 40 people were injured, including 25 policemen, when supporters of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi broke police lines today at the Calcutta airport in an attempt to stop flights to Assam state.

Police said 30 arrests were made during the disturbance, part of a week-long "economic blockade" of Assam, in northeastern India, where, the pro-Gandhi protesters claim, non-Assamese minorities have been mistreated. Meanwhile, army troops were placed on alert in Assam to aid civil authorities.

The state has been periodically crippled by strikers demanding the repatriation of allegedly illegal aliens from Bangladesh. Pro-Gandhi groups in Calcutta, capital of West Bengal state, have charged that the Assam movement was actually victimizing members of the Bengali-speaking minority who have Indian citizenship.

### Cabinet Elected by Romanian Parliament

BUCHAREST, March 30 (AP) — The newly formed Romanian Grand National Assembly (parliament) yesterday elected a new 50-member Cabinet under former premier Ilie Verdeț and also gave Elena Ceausescu, wife of party chief and state President Nicolae Ceausescu, another top position.

Mrs. Ceausescu, 61, a member of the party's ruling political executive committee, of the central committee's permanent committee and chairman of the National Council of Science and Technology, was made one of three first deputy premiers.

Previously Gheorghe Oprescu was the only first deputy premier. Now he shares this post with Mrs. Ceausescu and Ion Dinca. The government change was the result of March 9 general elections. Mr. Verdeț was appointed premier last year when he took over from Manea Manescu who resigned for health reasons.

### Taiwan Lifts Ban, Lets Chinese Seamen Visit

TAIPEI, March 30 (NYT) — Taiwan authorities lifted their 31-year-old ban on fraternization with Chinese this week by allowing 17 merchant seamen aboard the Panamanian-registered freighter Josef Roth to disembark and tour Taipei on Wednesday.

Surprised Western diplomats viewed the visit as an extraordinary step toward accommodation with Peking, which views Taiwan as an autonomous province and encourages such fraternization. But Taiwanese officials said the visit was designed to show the Chinese a prosperity far superior to their own, and did not say whether it was an exception or a policy change.

The Chinese seamen, quoted in local newspapers, acknowledged that conditions in Taiwan were better. Taiwanese who have made similarly complimentary statements about China have in the past found themselves behind bars.

### Zia Considers Rejoining Commonwealth

LAHORE, Pakistan, March 30 (Reuters) — Pakistan's military ruler, Gen. Mohammad Zia ul-Haq, said yesterday his country was willing to rejoin the Commonwealth, eight years after quitting the 42-nation group. He said there would be a national debate on the issue.

Pakistan resigned from the Commonwealth, a cooperation and consultation organization linking Britain and some of its former colonies and territories, in 1972 after Britain recognized the breakaway state of East Pakistan, now Bangladesh.

The government-controlled Pakistan Times newspaper said on Thursday that Britain had told Pakistan it wanted it to rejoin and that talks were likely next month. The Commonwealth member nations have to agree unanimously before a country can join.

## New Data Said to Refute Soviet Story on Anthrax

(Continued from Page 1)

the outbreak had been caused by bad meat, the residents would have contracted gastric anthrax, which attacks the digestive system.

Other officials said that when the outbreak was discovered, Soviet authorities sealed off a large tract of land around a military installation outside Sverdlovsk. According to the officials, the first casualties from the disease were soldiers camped nearby.

However, the majority of casualties, according to the reports received by the administration, occurred at a ceramics factory downwind from the military site, and at residential areas near the installation.

Officials said the form of anthrax spread by the accident apparently was highly virulent, and that medical personnel and laboratory technicians had been brought in from Moscow to monitor the outbreak.

Enormous amounts of antibiotics were distributed among the residents and an anthrax vaccine was said to have been widely administered. Many citizens are believed to have avoided being inoculated because of side effects associated with the vaccine. In some cases, the anthrax was reportedly fatal to individuals who received the vaccine.

Officials said that Soviet authorities evidently had launched a major effort to cover up the incident and that as a result it was difficult to estimate how many people had died from the disease. "It's pretty certain, however, that at least hundreds of people died," one official asserted.

Although the tensions in Soviet-American relations have made some aides unusually willing to discuss the incident, other officials worry that the issue could undermine public support for arms-control talks with Moscow. These officials noted that if Moscow violated the 1975 biological warfare accord, critics of negotiations on subjects such as strategic weapons would raise questions about Moscow's readiness to comply with new agreements.

### Poison Gas 'Slender'

MOSCOW, March 30 (NYT) — The newspaper Sovetskaya Rossiya said yesterday that Carter administration allegations of Soviet use of poison gas in Afghanistan were "slender" and designed to pry funds out of Congress for the Pentagon's chemical weapons program.

"We had the 'bomber gap,' then we had the 'missile gap,' the article said, referring to warnings in Washington in the 1950s and 1960s that Russia was outdistancing the United States in development of these weapons. "But each time, the 'big gap' came to reveal a big and disreputable fraud on the part of the United States government."

Now, the paper said, the Carter administration is employing similar tactics in pursuit of its plans for spending \$1.3 billion for a new generation of chemical warfare weapons.

## Carter Aides Decide Cuts

(Continued from Page 1)

from what the administration proposed in January and in total terms, a reduction in the level of government programs approved in the 1980 budget. However, because of inflation, the amount of government spending has been growing and will take another upward bounce in tomorrow's package.

Budget officials said Friday that these estimates would now closely reflect the reality made two weeks ago when Mr. Carter made his anti-inflation speech. For 1980, before applying the cuts, spending would be about \$570 billion and revenues \$529 billion, before new taxes. For 1981, under newly revised estimates, revenues would be about \$612 billion and spending about \$627 billion.

After applying the package of budget changes, including the revenue raising measures, the 1980 deficit would be about \$33.5 billion and the 1981 surplus about \$13 billion.

### Rough Accord

An analysis of the president's cuts revealed that the administration and the House Budget Committee are in rough agreement although they differ on a few matters.

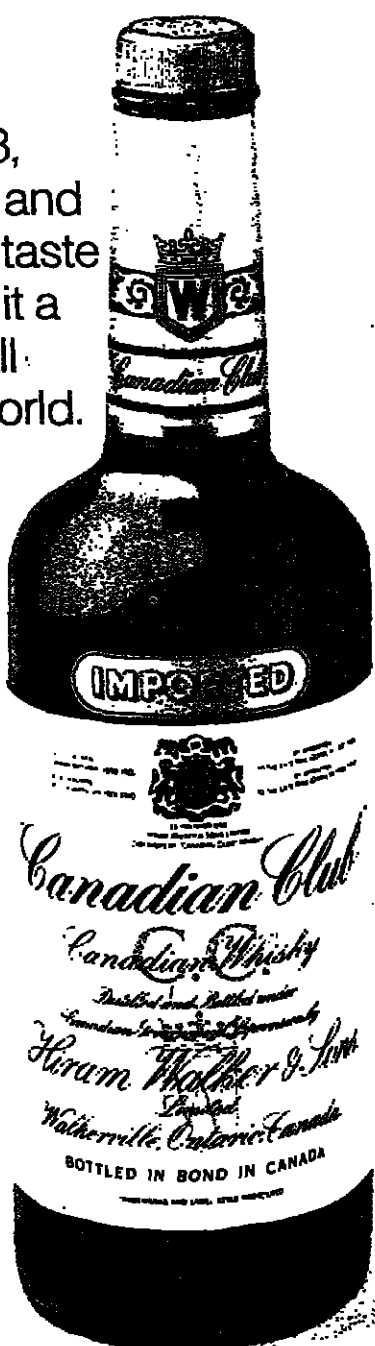
Where the committee proposed cutting the Post Office subsidy by \$250 million in 1981 with the intention of ending Saturday mail delivery, the administration plans a cut of only \$250 million with an uncertain impact. The committee removed funds to begin a new youth employment initiative, a reduction the administration will oppose.

The administration omitted major cuts in Urban Development Action Grants voted by the House committee. The grants are designed to promote new businesses in urban areas.

Among the other possible points of contention is a cut in 1981 budget authority of \$375 million for starting new water projects and a \$224 million cut in 1981 spending at the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. In addition, the administration plans to save \$36 million in 1981 by freezing salaries of government executives.

The administration has also agreed on reductions in budget authority in 1980 of \$5 billion and \$16 billion in 1981, which is intended to ensure that spending continues to grow more slowly in the future.

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## Sites in Indian Ocean

## Problems Slow U.S. Search for Bases

By Richard Halloran  
WASHINGTON, March 30 (UPI) — The Carter administration's search for bases in the Indian Ocean is being slowed by a number of problems, including the need to find sites that are suitable for U.S. military operations, according to a senior administration official.

The pace of the search has slowed, the official said, because of the need to find sites that are suitable for U.S. military operations, according to a senior administration official.

though they differed on how much. The consensus was that agreements with the three nations, once envisioned for this spring, would not come before next fall.

## 3 Sets of Problems

U.S. officials pointed to three sets of obstacles, including: • Negotiations that are taking longer in reaching agreements on customs duties on U.S. equipment taken into the three nations, the diplomatic and legal status of U.S. military personnel stationed there, and the allotment of construction contracts.

• Bargaining over economic and military aid, especially with Somalia, which has asked for more than the administration is prepared to give (IHT, March 29); U.S. officials, declining to reveal the amounts involved, also said that there was disagreement within the administration over whether to ask for congressional approval this fiscal year or to wait until the next fiscal year begins on Oct. 1.

• Hesitancy among nations in the region to become too closely identified with the United States because of what an official called U.S. inconsistency and inconsistency in dealing with Pakistan and with Middle Eastern issues in the United Nations.

The administration officials differed in their assessments of the effort of Pakistan's refusal to accept U.S. aid and the recent confusion over the U.S. vote on Israel in the United Nations. But all agreed with one who said, "It didn't do us any good."

Some officials said that they also had detected a loss of urgency, both in Washington and in the nations around the Indian Ocean, with the passage of three months since the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan. While no one denied the long-term Soviet threat, several officials said that the immediate threat appeared less severe to nations in that area.

None of the officials, however, considered the search for bases to be in jeopardy. "We'll just have to be patient," one said. "We'll just have to stick to it."

## U.S. Delegation

A delegation of officials from the State and Defense departments is in the region, officials said, and another led by Reginald Bartholomew, the director of the Bureau of Political-Military Affairs in the State Department, was scheduled to leave shortly.

As evidence of progress, however slight, officials also reported that the United States had been given a go-ahead to increase the flights of anti-submarine surveillance aircraft into the Indian Ocean. Those flights originate from Diego Garcia, an island in the Indian Ocean on which the United States has a base.

In a related development, senior officials said that the administration planned an even greater build-up of the base at Diego Garcia than was previously known. They said that the administration, which has asked for \$175 million to enlarge the base in the 1981 budget, might ask for twice that much either in a supplement to the current budget or as an amendment to the 1981 budget.

In addition, officials said that planning and discussions with the Australian government were going forward to build a U.S. base near Perth on the west coast of Australia, that would serve as a home port for an American aircraft carrier and its escorts.

Besides its strategic location, a U.S. base in Australia would have the advantages of being in an English-speaking country with cultural similarities to the United States. But Australian critics of the plan have asserted that the base would make Australia a potential target for Soviet nuclear missiles.

The key to the forward deployment, officials indicated, would be access to the Somalia base at Berbera, where an airfield and a naval base were built by the Soviet Union. The Russians were forced to leave several years ago in a policy split with the Somali government.

## Antarctic Creature Fades As Potential Food Source

LONDON (UPI) — Krill, a tiny, shrimplike crustacean that swarms in the Antarctic, does not have the potential that it once seemed to hold as a vast, untapped food supply, recent reports indicate.

A report by the International Institute for Environment and Development, expected to be published about the time of a convention of Antarctic Treaty governments in Canberra, Australia, in May, says that catching and processing krill is proving uneconomical.

In addition, work on krill in Norway and other countries has shown a high concentration of fluorine in its shell, which makes it improbable that it will be used as a human food source.

Five years ago, the Soviet Union, Poland and Japan mildly alarmed other signatories of the Antarctic Treaty by beginning experimental catches of krill, an action that some saw as threatening the diet of the blue whale.

## High in Protein

The initial excitement about the possibilities of krill stemmed from its high protein content — 15 percent — and the incredible numbers in which it gathers in the waters south of the Antarctic convergence, the meeting place of the Antarctic waters and the warmer oceans.

The institute report, quoted in the British magazine New Scientist, said that despite the high protein

content of krill — and its possible use in sausage and fish cake extenders, pie fillings, soups and salads — its strong flavor would limit its utility. Another drawback is that poultry fed on krill meal produce red eggs, the report said.

"There have been suggestions," a British information paper on the Canberra conference said, "that krill fishing might go so far as to double the world's fish catch, thus supplying not only a valuable source of cheap protein but also a way of providing work for the large distant-water fleets displaced from their traditional fishing grounds by the rapid spread of 200-mile fishing zones."

The information paper said, however, that it appears that krill fishing will represent only a marginal activity. "Earlier attempts to introduce fish protein concentrate into the diets of societies unaccustomed to fish were not a success," the paper said.

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**VOLCANO ERUPTS** — Smoke and ash billow in the distance from the 9,677-foot peak of Mount St. Helens, Wash. The volcano, which was dormant for 123 years, began what scientists called the first stages of eruption last week after a series of strong tremors. A new crater was visible on the cone Sunday. Blue lightning arced between the two craters.

## Tradition of Volatility

## In Wisconsin Vote, Diversity Is the Key

By Hedrick Smith

MADISON, Wis., March 30 (UPI) — At the Anderson headquarters just off Campus Drive, one volunteer was making calls to the other day urging people to vote for Rep. John B. Anderson of Illinois in Tuesday's Republican presidential primary.

"But I'm a Democrat," protested the voice at the other end of the line. "That's O.K.," said the Anderson volunteer. "So am I." When she hung up, she told the woman next to her what had happened and that woman laughed — she, too, was a Democrat. As the story went around the room, it turned out that all 12 of the phone volunteers that morning were Democrats.

A couple of days later up farther north in Waupaca, in the most rock-ribbed Republican county in Wisconsin, Ronald Reagan stood in a bandstand gazed on the town green and warmed the hearts of 2,500 Republicans faithful with a scorching blast at the federal government as an overblown bureaucracy that is the source of the nation's ills.

## Newspaper Endorsement

And on Saturday morning, while George Bush was out jogging in Green Bay with a couple of football players from the Green Bay Packers, The Milwaukee Sentinel endorsed him as "the best-equipped" candidate in the race, a realistic "progressive conservative."

In a state where Republicans hold the progressive Robert LaFollette and the conservative Sen. Robert Taft of Ohio in equally high esteem, that was a superlative accolade for the man in the middle. It is those three forces — the Democratic and independent crossers for Mr. Anderson, the Republican regulars for Mr. Reagan, and the "progressive conservatives" in between — that give such zest to Tuesday's battle here.

Victory here is essential to Mr. Anderson's future as a serious Republican contender, but most professional politicians now rate Mr. Reagan a firm favorite in the battle for 34 convention delegates.

If volatility has been a hallmark of the presidential campaign this year, it has been a tradition in Wisconsin for decades, making forecasts hazardous. Party labels mean little to about half the voters. Registration takes place on primary day. Crossover voting and going for underdogs are the norm. And in some recent public opinion polls, the "undecided" have outnumbered backers for any of the three Republican candidates.

## Effect of Upsets

"This is a home-stretch campaign; the last few days are crucial," commented Ody Fish, the Republican national committeeman from Harland, who is remaining neutral. "I believe it's a three-man horse race. You knock three to four percentage points on or off any one of those candidates and it could make a hell of a difference."

Most other politicians disagree, including Gov. Lee Dreyfus. Until the New York and Connecticut primaries last Tuesday, Gov. Dreyfus and others thought that Mr. Anderson had a surge working for him. But Bush's victory in Connecticut and Sen. Edward Kennedy's upset in New York stemmed the rush to Mr. Anderson by Wisconsin Democrats who were opposed to President Carter and gloomy about Sen. Kennedy's ultimate prospects.

"I would say Reagan is going to take the Republican race because the Democratic race has come alive again," said Gov. Dreyfus, who has declined to back anyone.

Not only has Mr. Anderson been hurt as he himself concedes, by a potential Kennedy revival, but he has also been dogged by Gov. Edmund Brown Jr. of California, who is making his own major effort in the Wisconsin Democratic primary.

Both have been working to enlist students, mindful that in 1968 Sen. Eugene McCarthy rode the tide of

student revolt to victory over President Lyndon Johnson here. But in spite of all the campus enthusiasm for Mr. Anderson, other politicians report that the Wisconsin students seem less well organized now than in 1968 and not likely to deliver a winning vote for Mr. Anderson.

Mr. Anderson said Friday: "The one thing I underestimated was Reagan's strength. I would not have believed that Reagan would have retained so many of his supporters from 1976. I assumed that there would be some attrition."

Although the former California governor lost Wisconsin to Gerald Ford in 1976, he polled 262,126 votes. Matching or improving on that total on Tuesday, as most politicians expect him to do, will make him virtually unbeatable if Mr. Anderson and Mr. Bush split the non-Reagan votes fairly equally.

## Brown Campaign a Coppola Production

By E.J. Dionne Jr.

MADISON, Wis., March 30 (UPI) — It was advertised in a newspaper here as a production of Francis Ford Coppola, the producer of "Apocalypse Now" and "The Godfather." Its organizers wore badges bearing the cryptic title of the event, "The Shape of Things to Come." Helicopters hovered overhead. Spotlights pointed to the skies. Bill Graham, the rock concert promoter, was there.

So was Gov. Edmund Brown Jr. of California, on whose behalf the event was staged.

Gov. Brown, who is running for president in the Democratic primary here Tuesday, at first wanted to give a political speech over a state television hookup. He decided instead to give the speech live Friday night in front of the state capitol.

Mr. Coppola came to his aid with lots of staff, equipment and a TV screen that was affixed to the capitol building. "This whole thing

started on Tuesday with a mad idea in Francis' brain," said Mr. Graham.

The show was scheduled to begin at 7 p.m., but the crowd — about 3,000 persons turned out — began to gather before 6. They were entertained — by themselves. As a way to warm them up, Mr. Coppola sent his camera crews among them and asked them to talk to Gov. Brown, who had not yet arrived, and to say what was wrong with the country.

As the time approached, Mr. Graham gave the crowd instructions as to how to behave when the show began.

Then Gov. Brown appeared. His half-hour speech hit on many familiar themes. He warned against the threat of war. He called for the reunification of the United States through more public and private investment. He urged more energy conservation. He called for cooperation between labor, business and government. At the end, he explained how he looked at politics.

## Saturating Frequency Band

## Communications Satellites Crowding Choicest Orbit

By John Noble Wilford

NEW YORK (NYT) — Overcrowding of airwaves is slowly but very surely becoming a problem in outer space.

The choicest orbit for communications satellites, a narrow region about 22,300 miles above the equator, is filling up while demand for "parking" slots there is growing.

Eighty operating satellites now occupy that orbit. Sixty-four of them handle domestic, international and military communications; the rest of them perform scientific, meteorological or experimental duties. A study recently conducted for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration concluded that there would be a tenfold increase in the international demand for communications satellite circuits between 1982 and the year 2000.

To complicate matters, developing nations are demanding that some of the remaining desirable slots be held in reserve for the time when they are able to put communications satellites of their own into orbit. An international meeting in 1984 is expected to deal with these demands. Last year, a similar conference ended in a deadlock.

## Exceeding Supply

"For years you could barely give away circuits on communications satellites," said Walter Morgan, senior staff scientist of the Communications Satellite Corporation, or Comsat. "All of a sudden, demand is exceeding supply, and everyone wants to get on the merry-go-round. It's getting to the point now that two parties are filing for the same orbit locations."

Arthur C. Clarke, the British writer whose works include "2001: A Space Odyssey," once remarked somewhat ruefully: "One of the reasons I never attempted to patent the idea — apart from sheer laziness — was that I did not expect comets to be realized in my lifetime."

In the October, 1945, issue of Wireless World, Mr. Clarke wrote: "An 'artificial satellite' at the correct distance from the Earth would make one revolution every 24 hours; i.e., it would remain stationary above the same spot and would be within optical range of nearly half the Earth's surface. Three repeater stations, 120 degrees apart in the correct orbit, could give television and microwave coverage to the entire planet."

Mr. Clarke correctly calculated that, at about 22,300 miles above the equator, a satellite's speed in going around the Earth would match the speed of the Earth's rotation, meaning that it would appear to hover over the same site. This orbit is called the geosynchronous or geostationary orbit, and it is the one that is getting crowded.

The first satellite to operate in that orbit was Syncom 2, launched in 1963. When Early Bird was lofted in 1965, live transatlantic television transmission was made possible, and transatlantic telephone capacity was more than doubled.

Since then, the International Telecommunications Satellite Organization, or Intelsat, has grown from 11 participating nations to 101. Today, about two-thirds of all transoceanic communications and a major portion of all international communications are sent through this global system of satellites.

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## 'It's Indigenous Now'

## Christian Church Wields A Powerful Role in Africa

By David Lamb

NAIROBI (LAT) — They came to Africa as the soldiers of the holy Gospel, bringing Christianity and culture, and the revolutionary doctrine they preached ultimately changed the character of the continent.

These missionaries who arrived by the handful in the mid-1800s and by the thousands a few decades later preached, along with the gospel, the message that the European and his ways were superior to the heritage of Africa and that civilization was possible only through assimilation.

For better or worse, the missionaries did not fail in their task; they planted the seeds of Christianity deep. And today, despite great obstacles created by Marxist governments and repressive presidents, the Christian church, some observers believe, has become perhaps the most powerful institution in sub-Saharan Africa.

## Rapid Growth

While the congregations of many churches in the Western world have been dwindling for years, Christianity in Africa is growing so fast that by the year 2000 the continent may have the greatest concentration of Christians in the world. Their present strength is 190 million.

David Barrett, a Nairobi-based Anglican researcher who is completing a multivolume study on world religions, estimates that each year about six million Africans — or more than 16,000 a day — are added to the Christian rolls. About two-fifths, he says, are converts, and the rest are the result of population increase. (Islam grows in Africa by about 3.5 million members a year, virtually all because of population increases.)

"Christianity is in Africa to stay," Mr. Barrett said in an interview. "It is indigenous now, not European. It is controlled by Africans and is solidly African."

Almost every president in Africa is the product of a missionary education and many remain closely associated with the church. Presidents William R. Tolbert Jr. of Liberia and Hastings Kamuzu Banda of Malawi are ministers. President Kenneth D. Kaunda of Zambia is a lay preacher. President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania is a devout Catholic

and the former prime minister of Rhodesia, Abel Muzorewa, is a United Methodist bishop.

"You have to understand," said Canon Burgess Carr, the former head of the All-Africa Conference of Churches, "that for the generation of men now in power, my generation, the churches provided the only opportunities available."

Under their religious banners, the missionaries provided schools, churches and hospitals and eventually translated the Bible into 400 African languages. They denounced that they considered the evils of African traditions such as polygamy and female circumcision and were authoritarian and paternal in their approach to Africans.

Today, the young missionary is more likely to be a specialist — perhaps a linguist, historian or doctor — than an evangelist. He needs a work permit in most countries and he seldom devotes his entire career to Africa as did his predecessors. His life may be spartan and occasionally dangerous — 30 missionaries were killed during the seven-year Rhodesian war — but great numbers like him still come.

In Zaire alone, there are more than 5,000 white missionaries, in Kenya, 3,000.

That Christianity should be undergoing such an expansion in Africa is something of a miracle in itself, for in few places in the modern world have the church and its leaders been subjected to such perils. But although many African presidents have managed to cripple the spirit and dreams of their own people, none has ever succeeded in breaking the church.

It was the church that offered the main resistance to President Idi Amin of Uganda. And it was a letter of protest signed by all the bishops in Uganda, Rwanda and Eastern Zaire that laid the foundation for his eventual overthrow.

The church also has spoken out against other human rights violations in Africa where governments have remained silent. Church groups play an important role in assisting Africa's four million refugees. Christian organizations were among the first to stir food to starving Biafrans during the 1967-70 Nigerian civil war.



A black Rhodesian soldier lies in a street (left) in central Salisbury on Saturday, firing at passersby near the headquarters of Prime Minister Robert Mugabe's ZANU-Patriotic Front party.



After running out of ammunition for his rifle, the sniper fled (right) but was caught by a white motorist and beaten up by a black crowd. He was rescued by police and taken to a hospital.

## But Lessons of Rhodesia's Transition Are Disputed

## Most South Africans Accept Mugabe's Victory Calmly

By John F. Burns

CAPE TOWN, March 30 (NYT) — In the aftermath of Robert Mugabe's sweeping victory in the Rhodesian elections, a commentator in an influential Afrikaans newspaper, *Die Burger*, urged South Africa's white-minority government to heed the lesson that said had been ignored by the man who led Rhodesia's whites in their bid to maintain power, former Prime Minister Ian Smith.

The lesson, said Davie, the pseudonym used by the Cape Town paper's editor, was simple: "He who wishes to keep all runs the risk of losing all."

The article in *Die Burger*, which traditionally has served as a mouthpiece for the ruling National Party, reflected the reformist thinking current among the party's intellectuals. But the Rhodesian developments have been interpreted quite differently by the party's conservative wing, which has found renewed confidence in recent months in its battle to preserve apartheid against the adjustments favored by Prime Minister Pieter Botha.

The conservatives have argued that the triumph of Mr. Mugabe, the most radical of the black contenders for power in Rhodesia, showed the folly of concessions to black nationalism. Their view has been that Mr. Botha's wing of the party, by promoting concessions to blacks that would break with the rigid apartheid of the past, is starting the country down a road that will lead inexorably to rule by black militants in South Africa as well.

While the lessons of Rhodesia are debated, the immediate impact of the Mugabe victory has been considerably less than seemed likely a few months ago. Despite warnings by Mr. Botha and the armed forces commander, Gen. Magnus Malan, about the dangers for South Africa of a Marxist government in Rhodesia, the election of Mr. Mugabe has been accepted with relative calm and fears of South African military intervention have all but disappeared.

## Helped Transition

Mr. Mugabe, who described himself as a Marxist during his years as a leader of the guerrilla struggle against white-minority rule, helped the transition by offering assurances that he intends to follow a policy of pragmatism toward his white-ruled southern neighbor. Pledges of financial and political support to the groups that are organizing a guerrilla struggle against the Pretoria government have been accompanied by repeated as-

surances that Zimbabwe, as Rhodesia is to be known after independence April 18, will not allow the guerrillas to launch assaults from its territory.

Citing economic realities, Mr. Mugabe also said that his government would continue trade relations with South Africa, which are crucial to Zimbabwe's prosperity. At the same time, the prime minister has made it plain that he will work over the long term to broaden the country's trade links to black African states, reducing its dependence on South Africa and making possible a more assertive stand against apartheid, at least in political and diplomatic terms.

Crucial to South African acceptance of the Mugabe victory was a secret meeting between Mr. Mugabe and the South African foreign minister, R.F. Botha, in Maputo, Mozambique, as Rhodesia's 3 million black voters went to the polls. The meeting was arranged through Mozambique's president, Samora

Machel, on the initiative of Mr. Mugabe, who feared that the election result — his party took 57 of the 80 black seats — would be upset by a South African-engineered coup on behalf of the candidate favored by Pretoria, Bishop Abel Muzorewa.

Foreign Minister Botha has refused to discuss the meeting, but officials familiar with the exchange have said that the South Africans were impressed with Mr. Mugabe's intelligence and his "appreciation of the realities" facing a black government in Salisbury. In addition to pledging that Zimbabwe would not be used as a base for guerrilla attacks, Mr. Mugabe used the meeting to outline the moderate policies, toward whites and private enterprise, that he announced the day that his victory was confirmed.

A senior South African official said that Mr. Mugabe's approach at the meeting had made those present wonder whether the defeat of Bish-

op Muzorewa, who received vast South African aid in his campaign, had been such a setback for Pretoria after all. "I found him one of the most intelligent black leaders I have ever met," the official said of Mr. Mugabe. "It made me think that he might be better off with a strong Mugabe in power in Salisbury than a weak Muzorewa."

## Ties to Be Broken

The diplomatic ties between the two states that were maintained throughout Rhodesia's international isolation apparently are to be broken when the Mugabe government takes office, and Mr. Mugabe has omitted South Africa from a list of 96 nations — China and the Soviet Union among them — that have been invited to send representatives to the independence celebrations. However, official links probably will be maintained through a trade office, in much the same way as South Africa has conducted relations with Mozambique since Mr. Machel's Frelimo Party, a Marxist group, took power in that country in 1975.

A major casualty of the Mugabe victory is likely to be the negotiations for elections for black-majority rule in Namibia (South-West Africa), the South African-ruled territory that has been the subject of international controversy for 30 years. The United Nations, aided by five leading Western nations, has been attempting to work out a formula for a cease-fire in the guerrilla war there and for a one-man, one-vote election among its 900,000 citizens.

A new round of discussions on arrangements for the cease-fire was held in Cape Town as the Mugabe victory in Rhodesia became known. The discussions centered on proposals for a 100-kilometer-wide demilitarized zone along the border between Namibia and Angola, the guerrillas' base. But senior officials said in interviews in Cape Town that the South African government is not likely to agree on final terms for a settlement until, as one of them put it, "the implications of Rhodesia have been thoroughly absorbed."

Already, conservatives in the National Party have been using developments in Rhodesia as a weapon against Prime Minister Botha. Antagonized along the Transvaal party leader who has been leading resistance against the modest racial reforms proposed by the prime minister, has argued publicly that concessions on matters such as racialized mixed sports will lead to the eventual collapse of white power in South Africa, as the white minority's concessions to black political aspirations in Rhodesia led to the election of Mr. Mugabe.

The case has been made even more emphatically by Afrikaner conservatives outside the National Party. Cornelius Mulder, a Cabinet minister who was ousted from the party last year in a scandal involving a multimillion-dollar secret fund to influence foreign opinion in favor of apartheid, has formed a new party, the National Conservative Party, and has been touring the country warning that Prime Minister Botha will make South Africa into "a second Rhodesia."

## U.S. Agency Sees Possible Future For 2d-Generation Supersonic Jet

WASHINGTON, March 30 (AP) — Despite the commercial failure of supersonic airliners, an advanced high-speed jet could be economically successful in the future if it overcame major fuel and environmental questions, according to a congressional study released today.

The report by the Office of Technology Assessment said that a second-generation advanced supersonic transport called AST, which flies faster and carries more passengers than present models, could account for \$50 billion in sales through the year 2010.

An American AST could take

about one-third of the total sales of long distance aircraft within the next 30 years, the report said. But there are many obstacles to the production of such a plane, not the least of which is the future price and availability of fuel, it added.

AST would consume fuel at a rate one and a half to two times greater than equivalent subsonic planes. Because such a craft would cost up to \$10 billion to develop and produce, without counting initial research, the agency said that it might best be handled as a multinational venture. The agency advises Congress on technical matters.

## CORRECTION

## COMPAGNIE FINANCIERE DE SUEZ

Net profit 1979 should read 184.6 million Francs and not 168.6 million Francs as published Wednesday, March 26 on Page 20.

## Secret Speech in Peking

## Chinese Educator Attack U.S., Questions Relations

By Jay Mathews

PEKING, March 30 (WP) — A secret speech distributed to youth leaders throughout China's capital has sharply criticized the United States and cast doubt on the future of Sino-American relations, giving a revealing look at the ambivalence of Chinese leaders toward their growing ties with Washington.

A copy of the speech, distributed to Communist Youth League members throughout Peking, and obtained here from Chinese sources, describes the United States as a greedy, relentlessly imperialist country where a mother must pay to eat at her son's home and where wealth has been exploited from Chinese labor.

The speaker, Qinghua University Vice President Zhang Guangdou, warned a meeting of Youth League members from Peking's several universities that "the American people are good, but the American government and the capitalists are imperialist. We don't want to entertain any illusions. In one sense, what we are doing now [in alliance with the United States] is tactical, a united struggle against hegemonism [the Soviet Union]."

Mr. Zhang, a hydroelectric expert whose university is the Chinese equivalent of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, appeared to refer indirectly to the U.S. technology and trade team coming to China soon. In a remark addressed to Chinese on Taiwan, but also apparently aimed at his Peking listeners, he said: "Comrades, you should think. Conditions in the world are changing rapidly so that in the future the American people and the Japanese will change their stipes. They won't care for you after you have no more resources."

## Truth From Facts

Mr. Zhang supports the official Chinese effort to "seek truth from facts" by pointing out that living standards in the United States and in Taiwan are much better than in China. He does this, however, in a backhanded fashion. Mr. Zhang, who studied in the United States 40 years ago and revisited it for two months recently, said:

"We saw that all Americans have cars, workers have cars, and they also have nice houses. . . . But this is only one side of the coin. The other side is that wealth in America is very unevenly distributed. Capitalism lead a life of debauchery and waste. If they have a child who inherits, they might spend one or two million dollars on one banquet."

Mr. Zhang's speech confronts the central dilemma of the recent turnabout in Chinese foreign and domestic policy: How can Communist Party leaders argue that socialism is better than capitalism as they become more friendly with and receive assistance from capitalist countries? The solution, to judge from Zhang's speech, is to criticize West privately in strong terms, question the future of the relationship with the United States, yet continuing to make friendly statements in public.

"Is socialism good or is capitalism good?" Mr. Zhang asked, answered by attacking the U.S. States: "It oppresses and exploits domestically. Abroad, it is expansionist, grabbing many colonies. Does the United States have a conscience? On the surface, it doesn't seem to have any. But in reality neo-colonialism. It frightens you controls you and constructs military bases."

At the beginning of development they bought a black people and brought them from America from Africa. In addition there were many Chinese who went to America. China was a victim, and many people were terrible, therefore America and other foreigners seduced these people into going to America. They were exploited, more than oxen and horses, and a died.

"The last time that I went to United States, I saw many for classmates who had not returned China. They had become Chinese Americans. They are always lying and figuring, worrying there won't be enough money, standard of living is low [in China] but I am not anxious. . . ."

son goes to his mother's home, he must pay money. If mother goes to the son's home, she must also give money, not joking in the least. I'll give an example: A family invited a eat dinner. Four of them in me, and after eating, and in from me, they took out a calculator calculated who owed what."

"The United States did not dictate in the two world wars. Fight, and they come in near end. They did not fight on own territory. The war was in Europe and Asia. So they always on the winning side with suffering. They grabbed up resources, many things. . . ."

ter the two world wars, they in a lot of foreign advanced technology and exploited the service many scientists, many German engineers, especially engineering specialists. So, all of the U.S. scientists and technicians are foreigners. Those who admin lives of capitalists and want abroad, this line of thinking based on myth. They are naive."

Recognizing the PLO, more is seen in New Delhi as a sign of India's desire to see 5 troops withdrawn from Algiers.

A Faithful Friend  
Both the PLO and India maintain close links with Moscow, and regard the Soviet Union as a friend that has stood by them. India has moved away from its old role of a strong ally against Moscow and always just the Soviet intervention by China. U.S., Pakistani and Chinese moves make it necessary.

Domestically, both diplo here and PLO officials agree strengthening links with the Indians is meant as an indication of India's large Muslim minority the Gandhi government cares Islamic issues.

He said that residents of the PLO reported being told they would lose their jobs if didn't fill quotas for the most effective measures, which include sterilization.

like to keep it that way.

## French Police Question 4 Red Brigades Suspects

From Agency Dispatches

TOULON, France, March 30 — French police armed with submachine guns today guarded the prison where they are holding four suspected members of the Italian Red Brigades wanted for questioning in the 1978 kidnapping and murder of former Italian premier Aldo Moro.

The four suspects, Franco Pina, 29, Enrico Bianco, 28, his wife Christina Bianco, 28, and Olga Girotto, 23, were arrested in a national sweep in which French police seized 28 persons, many belonging to the French Direct Action group. More than 1,300 pounds of explosives and 15 automatic weapons were also taken.

Police in Toulon erected barriers in streets near the police station where the four Italians were being questioned. No unauthorized person was allowed through the roadblocks.

Pina and Bianco were both convicted to two-year prison sentences in absentia by an Italian court in June, 1978, for stealing arms.

All four were found in the seaside village of Brusco. Police found banknotes in their house with the same numbers as those taken during the \$4 million theft of tax money in the northern French town of Conde sur Escalant last August.

This money may have been used to finance hideouts for both Italian and French urban terrorists, French

police theorized. They said there seems to have been a definite link between both groups.

On Friday Italian police killed four alleged members of the Red Brigades and captured six others in raids in Genoa, Turin and other Italian cities.

Pina and Bianco have been sought by police since 1977 on charges of membership in armed guerrilla groups. They are believed by Italian police to be high-ranking Red Brigade members involved in the Moro case, last year's killing of a Rome judge and the 1978 wounding of Rome Christian Democrat politician Gerolamo Medelli.

Police announced the arrests yesterday one day after reporting the capture of an international band of terrorists blamed for bombings and machine-gun attacks on state institutions to dramatize their war against "French imperialism in Africa."

Police said they raided a suburban Paris villa Friday and seized explosives and automatic weapons. They also said they arrested 28 persons of French, Italian and Spanish nationality. It was not clear whether all the suspects were arrested in the same place.

Eight were released the same day, but 12 men and 8 women remained in custody, police said. Most of the suspects are in their twenties.

## Civilians Flee Ndjamena

## Heavy Shelling Resumes Between 2 Chad Armies

NDJAMENA, Chad, March 30 (Reuters) — Heavy shelling resumed today between two Muslim armies fighting to win power in this war-torn capital.

As the battle intensified between the forces of President Goukouni Oueddei and Defense Minister Hissene Habre, who have been trading heavy gunfire for more than a week, thousands of refugees were fleeing the city, heading for neighboring Cameroon.

In Paris, the French radio reported that the two sides had agreed to a cease-fire. French officials said they were aware of the report but could not confirm it. They said the French Embassy, situated near Mr. Goukouni's residence in Ndjamena, was evacuated last night and that the diplomats and employees took refuge in a French-protected air base outside the capital.

Military sources at the French base said fighting raged this morning in the western area of Ndjamena. They said there was little progress by either side, but they believed Mr. Habre's forces had a slight edge.

Since daybreak today, heavy shells fell around the barracks held by some of Mr. Goukouni's troops. Sources said the apparent aim of

the shelling was to force some 500 Congolese soldiers of an Organization of African Unity peacekeeping unit located in the immediate vicinity of the barracks to take refuge at the French base.

The sources said Mr. Habre was prepared to allow them to leave but would retain all their heavy arms and ammunition. According to the French, the Congolese, who have never actually functioned as a peacekeeping force since their arrival three months ago, have tons of ammunition.

They added that Mr. Habre's action was an indication that he may soon be running short of firepower. French intelligence agents, meanwhile, said they had spotted small army columns moving south from Libya, which is backing Mr. Goukouni. But the sources said they could not indicate whether this was a direct action by the Libyan government or if the forces were reinforcements of another Chadian leader, Ahmad Ayil, who has a base in Libya.

## Attack Repulsed

The sources said Mr. Habre's forces yesterday managed to beat back an attempt by southern leader Abdel-Kader Kamougue to open up a second front on the eastern side of the city. They said Col. Kamougue was trying to give a hand to Mr. Goukouni. The fact that he was beaten back also appeared to confirm that the Habre forces were slowly gaining the upper hand, they said.

After nine days of fighting, which left some 1,000 persons dead and 1,500 wounded, the civilian population of Ndjamena, numbering 80,000 before the fighting started, is fleeing the city. The number of refugees who have crossed the nearby Cameroon frontier is estimated at 60,000.

## SCHRODER, MUNCHMEYER, HENGST &amp; CO., BANK

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	31. 12. 1978	31. 12. 1979
Business Volume	DM 2.356 Mio	DM 2.447 Mio
- Incl. Guarantees -		
Total Assets	DM 1.977 Mio	DM 2.055 Mio
Deposits	DM 1.442 Mio	DM 1.499 Mio
Acceptances	DM 271 Mio	DM 302 Mio
Bills and Advances	DM 1.271 Mio	DM 1.319 Mio
Capital	DM 90 Mio	DM 95 Mio

The Partners

## SCHRODER, MUNCHMEYER, HENGST INTERNATIONAL S.A.

Luxembourg

	31. 12. 1978	31. 12. 1979
Total Assets	DM 248 Mio	DM 366 Mio
Loans to Customers	DM 92 Mio	DM 165 Mio
Deposits	DM 232 Mio	DM 349 Mio
Capital and Reserves	DM 16 Mio	DM 17 Mio

The Board of Directors

Upr. 1001.50



## Obituaries

## President Ton Duc Thang, Ceremonial Vietnam Chief

BANGKOK, March 30 (Reuters) — President Ton Duc Thang of Vietnam, 91, who had held the largely ceremonial office since the death of Ho Chi Minh in 1969, died today of a heart seizure and lung complications, the Vietnam news agency said.

Mr. Thang had been ill since August but the first announcement of his deteriorating health was made only last week.

The agency did not say who would succeed him but the post may initially go to Vice President Nguyen Huu Tho, one of the few southerners in the predominantly Northern Vietnamese Communist leadership.

Later, after being turned into a position of real power by constitutional changes, it is expected to go to Communist Party leader Le Duan.

Mr. Tho, a lawyer, formerly headed the National Liberation Front of South Vietnam. After the 1975 Communist victory in the south, and the unification of the country a year later, he was appointed vice president.

## New Constitution

Under a new constitution that probably will be implemented shortly, the Vietnamese president will cease to be a mere figurehead. The head of state will be chairman of a powerful policy-making council of state.

The news agency said today that the country would be in official mourning for the late president until April 5.

Mr. Thang held a number of leading positions in the revolutionary movement that brought a Communist government to power in North Vietnam in 1954 after the war of independence from France.

But he was regarded as a neutral in internal party affairs and his appointment as vice president in 1969 and his succession to the presidency appeared designed to avoid potential splits after the death of Ho Chi Minh.

After the unification of the country, the national assembly elected him president of Vietnam in 1976.

Mr. Thang was born in the Mekong Delta province of Long Xuyen in Aug. 20, 1888. He studied in Saigon, now Ho Chi Minh City, and became a schoolteacher, fleeing to exile in France in 1912 because of his part in early anti-colonialist movements.

He served in the French Navy during World War I and later participated in a mutiny in the Black Sea. He then worked briefly in Paris for the Renault auto makers before returning in 1920 to Vietnam. He was arrested by French colonial authorities in 1929 and until 1945 was confined to a penal colony on a Vietnamese island, according to Soviet biographies of him.

## Adm. Elton W. Grenfell

WASHINGTON, March 30 (AP) — Retired Vice Adm. Elton W. Grenfell, 76, a much-decorated officer and the only man to have commanded both the Pacific and Atlantic submarine fleets died Thursday at his Alexandria, Va., home.

## Known as the "enlisted man's ad-

## London Subway Struck

LONDON, March 30 (AP) — London's vast subway system was closed yesterday by a strike, the first total shutdown since the nine-day general strike in 1926, officials said. Unions called the walkout to protest growing hooliganism at stations and on trains and lack of protection for employees.

miral," he spent 23 years of his military service in submarines, longer than any other Navy officer. As a lieutenant commander in April, 1941, he assumed command of the USS Gudgeon, the first submarine to go on war patrol from Pearl Harbor after the Japanese attack on the fleet on Dec. 7, 1941.

In 1942, Adm. Grenfell was injured in an airplane crash and detached from active duty. He then was assigned to the staff of the commander of the Submarine Force of the Pacific Fleet as strategic planning officer. In 1944 and 1945 he served as commander of the Pacific Fleet's submarine Division 44 and Submarine Squadron 34.

After the war, Adm. Grenfell was assigned to the Department of the Navy in Washington as assistant deputy for undersea warfare in the submarines division. From 1949 to 1951, he was chief of staff to the Pacific Fleet's Submarine Force. In 1956, after several assignments with the Office of the Chief of Naval Operations, he assumed command of the Pacific Fleet's Submarine Force.

In 1960 he was named commander of the Atlantic Fleet's Submarine Force, also serving as submarine operations adviser for Polaris operations. He received the Distin-

## Soviet Robot Vessel Joins Space Station

MOSCOW, March 30 (AP) — A robot supply ship linked up last night with the Soviet Union's Salyut-6 space station, apparently to prepare the station for a new manned mission.

Tass said Progress-8 brought "cargo essential for the further functioning of Salyut-6." The station, which has been in orbit for 2½ years, has hosted seven crews. It has been seven months since the last manned mission.



Ton Duc Thang

guished Service Medal when he retired in 1964.

## Rachel MacKenzie

NEW YORK, March 30 (NYT) — Rachel MacKenzie, 70, a fiction editor at The New Yorker magazine for a quarter of a century, died Friday in the Bronx.

Among the many authors to benefit from Miss MacKenzie's editorial eye were two Nobel Prize winners, Isaac Bashevis Singer and Saul Bellow. Miss MacKenzie was a friend, confidante, muse and sympathetic ear to an enormous number of authors, including Philip Roth, Bernard Malamud, Penelope Mortimer, Harold Brodkey, M.F.K. Fisher, Edna O'Brien and Noel Per-

## Friedrich Schwind

LIMA, March 30 (Reuters) — Former Nazi Maj. Friedrich Schwind, 80, sentenced to death for homicide by an Italian tribunal after the war, died here yesterday. Maj. Schwind, who served in the SS during the war, settled in Peru in 1950 after fleeing Italian justice. He took part in a wartime currency forgery and had been involved in an espionage mission which led to a death.

## Singer Dick Haymes Dead

## Father of Easy Listening, Conductor Mantovani Dies

ROYAL TUNBRIDGE WELLS, England, March 30 (UPI) — Mantovani, 74, the conductor whose arrangements of lilting strings became his trademark, died today at a nursing home.

The first man to sell a million records in stereo in the United States and the master of easy listening music for four decades, Mantovani had been ill for several years.

Born Nov. 15, 1905, in Venice, Italy, Mantovani's real name was Annunzio Paolo. He took his mother's maiden name as his performing title.

It was from his father, however, that Mantovani derived his musical talents. "Father was a great musician," Mantovani once said. "Leader to Toscanini, professor at two Italian conservatories, gold medalist, knighted for his music. It was he who taught me."

## Naturalized British Citizen

Mantovani, who became a naturalized British citizen in 1933, began his musical career playing the violin with a restaurant band in Birmingham, England at age 16.

During World War II he made scores of broadcasts for the troops, and in 1945 he became Noel Coward's musical director — conducting for such musicals as "Pacific 1860," starring Mary Martin.

At the request of a record company, Mantovani gathered a 40-piece orchestra and prepared to do a long-playing album of waltzes in 1951. At the last minute, he added the song "Charmaine," which a disc jockey in Cleveland, Ohio, later played so often it helped start a craze for Mantovani's music in the United States.

That craze lasted through the 1970s, even up to Mantovani's death. And it survived every trend music of the time. Mantovani never veered from his style of music, stressing the soft strings of the vi-

lin both he and his father once played. Between 1951 and 1966 his recordings earned 18 gold record awards.

## Dick Haymes

NEW YORK, March 30 (NYT) — Dick Haymes, 61, a popular singer in the Big Band era of World War II which brought stardom to such performers as Frank Sinatra and Perry Como, died of lung cancer Friday at Cedars-Sinai Hospital in Los Angeles. He had been hospitalized for a week.

Among the band leaders with whom Mr. Haymes was a soloist were Tommy Dorsey, Harry James, Benny Goodman and Bunny Berigan. Haymes succeeded Mr. Sinatra in both the Tommy Dorsey and Harry James bands in the early 1940s. Both singers went on to star on the stage of New York's Paramount Theatre.

Mr. Haymes appeared in 35 movies, with major roles in such films as "One Touch of Venus," with Ava Gardner; "Diamond Horseshoe," with Betty Grable, and "State Fair," with Jeanne Crain. It was estimated that Mr. Haymes had spent from \$1 million to \$4 million by the 1950s.

Mr. Haymes, whose high baritone had a light and warm quality, was still recording vocal numbers as late as 1971. His voice was identifiable by its creamy quality, and he often sang nostalgic songs.

Mr. Haymes went through six marriages, each ending in divorce. Among his wives were Rita Hayworth, Joanne Dru, Fran Jeffries and Nora Eddington.

## Alcoholism and Bankruptcy

Like many another star, Mr. Haymes was besieged in his career by prolonged bouts of alcoholism and legal entanglements, which included bankruptcy, income tax



Mantovani



Dick Haymes

in 1954 photo

problems, alimony claims and an unsuccessful federal attempt to deport him to his native Argentina.

Mr. Haymes spent his free hours refinishing furniture and stayed at a cottage retreat in the Nevada mountains.

Mr. Haymes, who at one time had his own national radio shows, marked up nine gold records, including "It Had to Be You," "Little White Lies" and "It Might as Well Be Spring."

## Paris Fashion

## The Great Hemline Game, Played to Suit Everyone

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS, March 30 (IHT) — The fashion that has been on everybody's mind is can the mini be re-

After a marathon fashion show, the Paris answer was yes. The mini is back, but under a

cost: time making everybody's hemline can be where you want. Definitely and the knees. If you wear a skirt or trousers, or, as in Italy, a jumpsuit, the issue is reverting to the knee.

In this anything-goes mood, there is, however, a number of rules. They are always hidden under a blouse or textured hose, and is a far cry from what the mini used to be. The worst of the coverage has been, by

But Lagerfeld, who shows Chloe now, said he orders hose from a house in Switzerland. A lot of cashmere and silk, "they're light," he said. "So light they turn your legs into telephone lines. Light they may be, except the price tag, which, Lagerfeld will be 250 francs retail.

There have been enough weirdos on the runway to fill a horror museum, and the other for real, which is to their customers. The latest, Miss Dior, never leave the show, and the press never sees a hemline on request.

An Example  
Thierry Mugler this morning, said, "Felix Musini," of which he was seeing himself in the first time, accounts for only a percent of Mugler's sales. It is behind the scenes, that behind the scenes, famous for his Flash-Gordon designs a second, so-called diffusion (prize for commercial collection). No wonder. Mr. Mugler looked so relaxed. Asked if anything on the runway was like the diffusion he had just been selling, Mr. Musini said: "Yes, and the gray flannel suits, the striped blouses."

Anatomy, by the way, has been big this weekend. When it was not sculptured breasts, it was whole plastic torsos (at both Mugler and Miyake) complete with exposed navels. Just add a few panels of floating chiffon and, *voila*, an evening dress.

The other story behind the fashion scene is the fact that more and more French talent (a third would be a good guess) is slipping out of French financial control. Paris designers, many of whom have been doing an all-show and no-substance job for a long and precarious time are now feeling the pinch and falling into the hands of foreign investors. The latter have quickly sensed the promotion value of it all. (The crowds in Paris beat anything in Milan and 1,000 persons at every show six or seven times a day is routine.)

Italian investors are all over the place, the Japanese are also heavily involved and the Chinese woman in the front row at De Luca's, for instance, looking like some rich customer, turned out to be his new financial backer. Her name is Ling Hui, from Hong Kong, and she is a watch company president (with a branch in Peking), who has already started biting into the French fashion cake. Six months ago, she bought Pablo and Delia (a young line) and now Jean-Claude de Luca.

Miss Ling said she thinks nothing of spending a million francs on the runway show and another million on a second commercial show. She also has set up workrooms and offices in Paris and New York. Besides the names she promotes, she also puts out a Ling collection, to which her foreign talents contribute anonymously.

The freshest, most promising house so far is Jean-Paul Gauthier (who designs for Japanese Kashiyama). His clothes look like what young girls will want to wear right away. There is a touch of punk in the hairdos and the accessories (dog leashes are used for belts), which helps make it very much today's street fashion.

Even more French than the Emperor.



COURVOISIER  
COGNAC  
The Brandy of Napoleon



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## Money for a Third Party

Although the states have thrown up formidable obstacles to third-party presidential candidacies, the federal government has nonetheless provided a certain potential inducement: money. Under the provisions of the Federal Election Reform Act of 1974, general invitations to an as-yet-hypothetical New Party may very well be extended sometime in the next few weeks. This New Party would be open to voters who may be less than totally enthusiastic about the likely choices for president in November.

The election reform act provides matching funds for the presidential primary candidates of both major parties and full funding for their presidential nominees in the general election. The act also provides instructions on how to start a new, or third, party and how that party can qualify for matching public funds.

Any and all third-party candidates are limited to maximum individual campaign contributions of \$1,000 from any citizen. But for a New Party, there exists one of those indigenous-to-Washington exceptions that cynics insist upon calling a loophole. Truly concerned citizens who feel smothered by the \$1,000 limit on their individual contributions to candidates can shake that feeling by contributing up to \$20,000 to the party itself.

The party — New Democratic or Republican — can spend such contributions (up to a total of nearly \$5 million) in behalf of the party's candidates for office. But to qualify

under the law as a New Party, the founders must actually found a party. That is, they must do the things that parties historically have done: choose delegates to a convention, hold a convention, select candidates.

If all of this is done, and if the New Party can be listed on the ballots of at least 10 states, then a second provision of the election act may become applicable. While the New Party candidate for president will have to finance his general election campaign out of individual contributions (unlike the Democrats and the Republicans), if the New Party candidate receives more than 5 percent of the national vote he will be eligible for matching funds after the election.

For example, if the Democrat received 40 percent of the November vote, the Republican 40 percent and the New Party candidate 20 percent, then the New Party candidate, after the election, would be entitled to a check for half the amount of the major parties' federal subsidy, or about \$15 million.

What we are talking about, of course, are the conditions under which John Anderson, or perhaps some other politician, might choose to launch a New Party. This mission, should one of them choose to accept it, would involve complications extending well beyond those discussed here. It does seem at least theoretically possible, however, that if somebody smart really wanted to create a New Party, it could be done.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Democracy in Jamaica

The Carter administration early singled out Jamaica as a place in which to demonstrate to the generally suspicious (and socialist) Third World that the United States would not shy from befriending socialist regimes — if they served their people and stayed on the democratic track. Jamaica seemed just the right place to make such a showing: democratic in tradition, favored with a talented middle class, not a basket case, English-speaking, close by.

Well, Prime Minister Michael Manley, re-elected as Jimmy Carter entered the White House, has been building socialism democratically. But the economy is an unalloyed disaster. Why? Some attribute it to a 20-fold rise in oil prices in less than a decade — a painful return, by the way, on Mr. Manley's high-profile Third-World foreign policy.

His political and press opposition tend to blame his social profligacy and economic mismanagement. A kind of class conflict stirs the politics of Jamaica, and Mr. Manley has replied that his rivals are sabotaging the economy to discredit him. Finally, Mr. Manley identifies the devil as the International Monetary Fund, which in its familiar manner has demanded painful austerity as the price of continuing to service Jamaica's foreign loans.

This last was the issue on which leftists in Mr. Manley's party forced a showdown the

other day. The faction inclined to cooperate with the IMF was routed. Mr. Manley found himself swept along by party ideologues with a radical Cuban bent. The result is that Jamaica now has 1) large debts on whose payment crucial food and raw-material imports hinge, and 2) a government that, even while it says it will honor its obligations, has rejected the one available way to do so.

The Soviet Union and others have been asked for loans — Mr. Manley has just asked for Cuba — but evidently none has come through. In the tension and political violence now spreading in Jamaica, it is being asked whether the elections due at the end of the year will come off. Recent polls suggest Mr. Manley's party would lose.

The Carter administration has had success in Jamaica in erasing earlier suspicions — none ever proven — that the United States seeks to "destabilize" the country's socialist experiment. It makes no apologies for continuing to show hospitality to ideological diversity now. American officials still insist, however, that democracy must prevail. Jamaica certainly has the right to foul up its economy. But the people must have the right to change their government if they choose. It is on that foundation that U.S. policy toward Jamaica must rest.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## A Lesson in Silver

It had all the earmarks of a 1929-style financial panic: unanswered margin calls, distress sales of stocks by overextended speculators, rumors of the collapse of one of Wall Street's largest brokerage houses. But once the dust had settled, there was no comparison between Thursday's turmoil in the silver market and the great crash. Far from damaging the economy, this debacle may temper speculative passions and lead the public back to productive investment.

Over the last few months, two larger-than-life Texas billionaires, Nelson Bunker Hunt and his brother Herbert, have been steadily accumulating huge quantities of silver. As a result, silver prices climbed from about \$9 last August to a high of \$50 on Jan. 21, with the Hunts reaping per capita profits of about \$100 million for every \$1 increase.

The silver bubble, like most speculative bubbles, could only inflate so far. Prices had

been slipping for some weeks as smaller investors got scared, took their profits and ran. In a declining market, the Hunts were unable to borrow the cash to cover their debt for the silver purchases and were finally forced to dump silver (and some stocks) at a considerable loss.

It is uncharitable to take pleasure in the Hunts' pain. But there is reason to hope the whole economy will benefit from their mistakes. Commodity speculation has been recently feeding a general distrust of the financial system and drawing savings away from stocks and bonds. Watching the easy profits in gold, silver and platinum, too many investors were lured away from IBM and du Pont. Now, perhaps, those who have been staking their futures on warehouse receipts for precious metals will rediscover the advantage of owning a piece of more productive assets.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

### International Opinion

#### Europe's Three-Sided Hope

The semipermanent lack of understanding between London and Paris swells, intermittently, into a howling Channel gale of recrimination and hostility. Such a gale is blowing at this moment.

German-French reconciliation is arguably the most important development of the entire postwar period. The kind of European philosophy displayed by West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, in his recogni-

tion that European problems are interconnected and cannot be resolved in isolation one from the other, provides the promising framework in which to resolve present Anglo-French difficulties.

One thing is certain: Not until London, Bonn and Paris are all thinking and acting roughly and for most of the time along similar lines, will there be a chance to hear the concerted voice of Europe that has been sadly lacking these past momentous months.

— From the Sunday Times (London).

### In the International Edition

#### Seventy-Five Years Ago

March 31, 1905

PARIS — A writ against the Shah of Persia has been issued that summons His Imperial Majesty Mouzaffer ed Din, "residing at Tehran," to appear in a Paris court "to hear himself condemned to pay the sum of 209,000 francs." The claim is made on behalf of M. Meriat, the architect of the Persian pavilion which attracted so much attention at the 1900 Exhibition, and which elicited from the shah himself the comment "Very good!" M. Meriat's bill was never paid, though he was made a commander of the Persian Order of the Lion and the Sun and duly received the green shah appurtenant to that dignity — ironically "green," since green is the color symbolic of hope.

#### Fifty Years Ago

March 31, 1930

VIENNA — Hearing without sound waves has become possible through a discovery submitted to the Medical Association of Vienna by Prof. Stephan Jellinek, electro-pathologist, that opens the prospect for the restoration of hearing to deaf persons. An electrical apparatus replaces the usual acoustic hearing process. It does not necessitate the existence of the normal hearing organ so long as the hearing center in the brain and the auditory nerves are intact. No air vibrations hit the ear — only electrical currents. The electricity follows the way of least resistance, probably the blood vessels leading to the so-called corti organ, which transmits them into audition.



## Time for Action on Hostages

By Tom Wicker

NEW YORK — Under pressure of events in Iran, his primary losses in New York and Connecticut, and escalating Republican attack, President Carter apparently is about to announce new and tougher efforts to gain the freedom of the American hostages held in Iran. It's about time.

None of Carter's presidential opponents, nor any other serious critic, is urging SWAT-team or Entebbe tactics on him; the American public has pretty clearly understood that such direct military action could raise larger problems and wouldn't work anyway. And that, of course, is a major reason why the Iranians have been so cavalier in their defiance of Carter and of world opinion.

The latest affronts to decency and their own integrity proffered by Iran's unaccountable leaders, first, Ayatollah Mohammed Beheshti's renewal of the threat to try the hostages as spies; and, more important, the long delay impending for the second round of Iranian parliamentary elections. Since Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini already had decreed that the new Parliament would decide what to do with the hostages, the delay simply stretches out this sorry affair, denying American hopes and lending the Iranians responsible the dignity of a cat torturing a mouse.

**Further Outlawry**  
As for Iranian threats that the shah's departure to Egypt from Panama will mean longer incarceration for the hostages, that is all the more reason why the American people and Carter's opponents should increase the pressure on him to act. Even if the president could not keep the shah in Panama, Americans should not have to acquiesce in further Iranian outlawry.

That is what seems almost to have been lost sight of in the five months of the hostage crisis. Whatever the grievance of Iranians against the shah, and against the United States for having propped him up, to seize hostages — particularly persons covered by diplomatic immunity — is outright behavior, a crime not only against the hostages and the United States but against international law and the whole system of civil relations between nations.

Carter's restraint, in response, has been generally approved by Americans, at least until recent days. But it seems reasonable to suppose they expected some results.

sooner or later, from his quiet diplomacy. And those political figures who refrained from criticizing him for this approach obviously did so in order to give it a chance to work.

They can hardly be blamed, nearly a half-year later, if they now think that the president, in Ronald Reagan's phrase, has mostly "dillyed and dallied" without effect.

**Need to See**

The hard truth is that the captivity of the hostages has too nearly come to be accepted by the world. And that being the case, it is not enough for Carter to say that more is being done than meets the eye. No doubt it is, but the world and the U.S. public — notably the hostages' families — need to see that something is being done, beyond the efforts that have failed so far.

Administration sources say that diplomatic relations with Iran will not be broken off until important allied nations join in the move. That makes sense; but it makes more sense that the president should be badgering and pressuring those allies — publicly if necessary — into joining him in that kind of action rather than in hesitation and hand-wringing.

What sense does it make that the United States should still be conducting diplomatic relations with a country that has been holding 50 of its citizens as well as its embassy hostage for five months, and whose so-called government has neither the power nor the will to deal with the "militants" who defy it and the law? Why should not nations who call themselves allies stand with us, oil or no oil? And if they won't, shouldn't the American people know that?

**Airline Boycott**

What sense does it make that the Iranian diplomats ordered to leave this country months ago are still here? Why, after so many other efforts have failed to bring Iranian intransigence, has not Carter already returned to the economic sanctions he threatened months ago to impose? In the interim, Iranian "moderates" have been given ample time to demonstrate that they have no real power and cannot negotiate the release of the hostages.

Not too long ago, South African intransigence on the issue of Namibia led the international community to discuss actively the possibility of an international airline boycott — no flights from other nations, and

no landings elsewhere by South African airlines. Why not at least force other nations to discuss such strong medicine for Iran?

Whatever President Carter has been doing in the Rose Garden, he certainly has not been generating that kind of outrage, or a similar sense of urgency, in nations that profess to abhor Iranian outlawry.

What Carter needs most of all to impress on the Iranians and the world is that American patience is stretched near the breaking point. And it's only a matter of time until pressures rise for such far-reaching steps as a naval blockade of Iranian oil exports.

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## Slow-Motion Blues in Spain

By Jose Antonio Martinez Soler

MADRID — With a genius for bad timing, Spaniards have twice become democratic in the middle of a full-fledged economic crisis. The Second Republic of 1931 returned freedom to Spaniards during the Great Depression. Now, once again, Spaniards have regained freedom during one of the major economic crises of contemporary history.

Thus Spaniards should not be surprised that the reality of this unique and exemplary transition process from the Franco dictatorship to democracy has fallen short of the enormous expectations that the prospect of freedom had generated.

When in June, 1977, more than three-fourths of eligible voters voted for the first time in their lives, we felt like children with new shoes. Depositing the ballot was like a first communion. Disenchantment was immediate and inevitable when we realized that democracy doesn't perform miracles, that it is not a universal cure-all, and that, above all, it can't resolve a long economic crisis involving inflation, unemployment and slow growth.

In fact, for some, democracy even seems to create a few distressing novelties such as increased street crime, drug abuse and juvenile delinquency. Many people wonder, "What's going on?"

However, this disillusionment with democracy, which is real, should be considered as a recognizable passing phase — a sort of post-partum depression that, paradoxically, accompanies the immense pleasure of creating a new life. Deep down, and in spite of our disenchantment, we feel a great deal of surprise and pride in ourselves for this peaceful democratic transition, which may even serve as a model for some Latin American countries.

One of the possible explanations for the post-Franco blues is that Spaniards still feel guilty for not ousting the dictator. He died peacefully in his bed, and his successors quickly transformed themselves into lifelong democrats, who handed over democracy to Spaniards.

In reality, Spanish society was more dynamic and had more vitality than the decrepit Franco regime would have led one to believe. In truth, it had evolved on its own, almost clandestinely, until it managed to break through the totalitarian straitjacket mentality during the dictator's lifetime.

Comparison with the past has been inevitable, yet we forget the post-Civil War hunger-ridden 1940s and the brutal repression of the '50s, remembering only the economic prosperity of the '60s, which had little to do with the form of government, but a great deal to do with the West's general economic boom, which pulled up the Spanish growth national product, absorbed Spanish emigrants who today have returned unemployed, and sent millions of tourists.

Some Spaniards feel we are suffering the consequence of a repression and censorship that covered up errors and problems while magnifying the successes of the dictator. Democracy, has now permitted Spanish society to let off steam like a pressure cooker, and naturally a multitude of problems have come to light, all at once. The transfer from one regime to another hasn't been

## Japan Can Do More To Assist Its Allies

By Kenneth L. Adelman

WASHINGTON — Americans are losing patience with Japan, feeling they are being taken for a ride on economics while Japan enjoys a free ride on defense. Once latent resentment is now surging.

U.S. international analysts see that Japan's postwar foreign policy has been yen-dimensional. And what the Japanese tout as "all-directional diplomacy" smacks of downright accommodation to outsiders.

Last year Japan accepted oil from Iran after the U.S. cutoff, and its financial wizards advised Iran on how best to stir the U.S. freeze of its assets. And already this year, Premier Masayoshi Ohira has characterized the Russians as a "cautious, defensive people" as they were storming into Afghanistan.

Granted, the view from Tokyo gives rise to trepidation and some cause for accommodation. For the first time in the postwar era, the Pacific recently was barren of a U.S. aircraft carrier; indeed, the only carrier patrolling those waters was the Soviet Minisk.

**Triple Threat**

This reflux in U.S. defense has coincided with a three-pronged threat: uncertainty on the Korean peninsula, which sends shivers up Japanese spines; now as it has through the centuries; a doubling of Soviet Far East naval operations and a massive military buildup on the four northern islands that Moscow seized during World War II, and turmoil in the Gulf, which provides a whopping 53 percent of Japan's total energy needs.

Such a cascade of concerns coaxes some Japanese toward greater accommodation. An eminent economist unveiled a "new theory" on defense, in the leading monthly Bungei Shunju. In case of Soviet attack, "the Japanese should receive the Soviet force cooly with both white flag and a red flag. So far as we stand firm" Michio Morishima wrote without noting the contradiction — "we can build a socialist economy... in a new life under Soviet dominance."

Japanese of sterner stuff urge defense increases above the announced 0.9 percent of GNP or \$9.3 billion in the fiscal year beginning April 1. They point out that a Japanese defense boost to 5 percent of GNP (the U.S. and British level) would boost the total defense efforts of Western allies by a robust 20 percent.

**Most to Give**

U.S. security types relish the thought. They now look to allies to share more of the common burden, particularly Japan, which has the most to give — from the world's second-highest GNP. Japan has given the least, relatively: Its 0.9 percent is near rock bottom around the world.

But all this is wishful thinking. Barring some volcanic eruption

such as a second Korean conflict, a first Sino-Soviet one, Japan will not undergo a defense "breakout" Government there is strictly by consensus. A consensus has emerged that Japan's security is slipping, but that much should be done about it. Tokyo will stick to an unyielding defense by a microscopic 1/100th of 1 percent of GNP each year for the next five.

Given Tokyo's refusal to bust a 1-percent barrier under current circumstances, what then can be done? First and foremost, the United States can pull Japan into the leagues of world affairs, to become an active player pitching in for industrialized democracies. Last summer's economic summit paved the way as the first gala summit held in Tokyo since the war.

To further this new role, Japan could help bail out distant yet desperate Western friends such as Pakistan, Egypt and Turkey. Last year Tokyo gave Pakistan \$54 million, Egypt \$115 million and Turkey nothing. This year all contributions should be vastly increased, and strong pressure from Washington need be. For a large infusion of Japanese economic aid to such states serves vital and mutual security interests, while averting the threat in the Japanese polity and in unfettering Asian states that could Japanese rearmament might entail.

**U.S. Forces**

Second, Japan could also be bailed out the United States in emergencies. It could purchase some of the American grain once it is mined for Russia, and disperse it Southeast Asia.

Third, Japan should assume more than its current half of the \$12.1 billion doled out annually for U.S. forces stationed on its islands. To come full circle, the Japanese should launch a full-blown nation debate about their nation's role in the real world, the threats it is from brazen Soviet expansion, the durability of childlike dependence on U.S. protection.

Surely the days of tolerating "all-directional" Japanese diplomacy have ended in Washington. It should now end in Tokyo. It mind-bending to think that Japan recently held a general election evoked scarcely a peep on security issues, which are certain to be democracies' burning issues of 1980s.

In essence, capitalism's priorities for excellence in Asia come to head the words of a godfather, Adam Smith: "Defence of much more importance to opulence."

Kenneth L. Adelman, a former assistant to the secretary of defense, now senior political scientist at Strategic Studies Center of the Ford Research Institute. He wrote an article for The Washington Post.

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## OECD Puts Italy In Gloomy Light

By Axel Krause

PARIS, March 30 (IHT) — Italy's much-admired knack for defying the laws of economic gravity is being eroded and may be shattered, the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development warned today.

The OECD pointed to the following combination of reasons in explaining one of the gloomiest forecasts for any of its 24-member nations issued in recent weeks — Italy's soaring inflation, declining exports and a recession, which the agency says will materialize during the second half of this year.

The forecast is in line with others recently issued by Italian banks and industrial groups. The OECD says it will apply even if a new and stable government is formed in Rome this week by Premier-designate Francesco Cossiga.

"Whatever happens on the political scene, Italy's economic performance this year will be mediocre at best. A little better than the Common Market average, but certainly behind France and Germany," an official said, adding that "the crisis we foresee certainly will not be changed by a new political context."

Specifically, the OECD predicts that Italy's economic growth will slow to zero starting late this summer, which should put overall economic expansion down to 1.7 percent from a healthy 5 percent growth rate in 1979. The slowdown will be reflected in gradually rising unemployment, which the OECD estimates will reach 8 percent of the 22-million work force by the end of the year.

### Deficit Will Soar

Largely because of economic slowdown in other Common Market countries such as West Germany, which traditionally imports heavily from Italy, the nation's trade deficit will soar to around \$5 billion from \$1 billion last year, the agency reported. The OECD cited as another reason the "worsening of Italy's price competitiveness which began in 1979."

It will mark the third time within six years that an Italian recovery has been halted, the report noted.

However, thanks to a surge in tourism expected to begin in the next few months, Italy may wind up \$1.5 billion in the black on its current account; last year Italy had a comfortable \$6 billion surplus. But, cautioned the OECD, such good news assumes wealthy Italians refrain from transferring their funds abroad as they did during the recessionary 1974-1976 period.

"There are quite a few uncertainties connected with forecasting Italy this year," an official noted.

By far the greatest uncertainty — and preponderant threat to Italy's economic future — is inflation, which is running at an annual rate of over 20 percent, according to the OECD, and is still rising. Last year's inflation averaged 15 percent.

The projected, minimum 16-percent rate for this year, a record for Italy, also represents the highest expected for any nation inside the OECD area, with the exception of Turkey, Greece, Portugal and Iceland, officials said.

But they quickly added, the rise might ease somewhat during the second half as the Italian economy slips into recession accompanied, as

the OECD puts it, by "weakening of aggregate demand [and] if the expected deceleration of import prices materializes."

Complicating the inflation picture are as yet undetermined wage-increase demands unions are expected to make in coming months and, specifically, upward revisions in Italy's wage-index mechanism, known as the "scala mobile." The device to effect locks inflation into the nation's well-established system of increasing workers' pay levels, which is buttressed by Italian labor laws.

Although OECD officials concede that no major reforms are in sight, the report urges Italian leaders to consider what it terms "temporary or once-and-for-all" changes that might include shifting part of the costs of running the system to the government. "Any short-term measures that can significantly slow the accelerating cost-price spiral should be welcome," the OECD said.

When it comes to remedies, however, the OECD has little to recommend except that Italy should continue tightening interest rates and dampening credit expansion. "Monetary policy is the only major tool available to Italy for speedily adjusting demand management," the report said. It cautioned that a "severely restrictive" policy would be "both a costly and inefficient method for achieving lasting results in the fight against inflation."

At the end of the report's introductory section, the OECD notes how foreign observers are regularly surprised by the resiliency and adaptability the Italian economy has shown at the end of successive economic crises. The report dryly concludes "it would be a great loss if the accumulation of institutionalized imposed rigidities (such as the 'scala mobile' and continuing financing of deficit-ridden state-owned companies) were to undermine the economy's dynamism."

## World Pact For Cocoa Is Abolished

From Agency Dispatches

LONDON, March 30 — The world cocoa pact was killed late yesterday after producer nations pressed for return of their money in the international cocoa agreement's buffer stock fund.

The fund, which has accumulated \$220 million over a seven-year period, was liquidated by a vote in the International Cocoa Organization, which includes consumer nations and some 40 producer countries. The pact will expire at midnight tomorrow.

The action left the world trade in cocoa, worth \$4.25 billion in 1978-79, subject to market uncertainties.

The vote also made commodity market history. It is the first producer-consumer commodity pact to be eliminated at the insistence of the less-developed producer nations.

The process of dismantling the organization, including its \$220 million in buffer funds, used to smooth out sharp price fluctuations in the cocoa market, will begin April 1.

Ghana will be the main beneficiary of the share-out with a claim of about 28 percent of the fund, while the Ivory Coast and Brazil are expected to receive about 21 percent each. Nigeria is likely to get 18 percent and Cameroon 9 percent.

Producer group leader Carlos Alberto Pinto of Brazil told reporters after a marathon meeting of the organization's executive council ended that the agreement was "completely dead."

Mr. Pinto said the producers' first priority was to develop their own strategy to regulate cocoa prices, but he said he was unsure whether they would intervene to bolster prices in Western markets in the same way as the "Bogota group" of coffee exporters.



In the automated body-welding line, the car body is fused by the huge computer-controlled robots.

## Robots Answer Volvo's Blue-Collar Blues

By Jonathan Kandell

GOETEBORG, Sweden (IHT) — And now from the people who once designed a factory to make blue-collar jobs more creative and less boring...

It was only six years ago that Volvo unveiled a revolutionary type of plant where the assembly line was replaced by small teams of laborers, working at their own pace to put automobiles together.

But with absenteeism and labor costs soaring, Volvo has now established itself as the European leader in the use of industrial robots.

The men who run Volvo insist that their concern for "job enrichment" has not waned in favor of automation. "Fewer and fewer people are related to jobs that they can identify with," laments the company president, Pehr Gyllenhammar. "They see no connection between what they do on the job and what comes out of the end."

But it is surely a sign of the times that visiting foreign automakers are showing as much interest nowadays in the robotization taking place at Volvo's chief plant in Goeteborg as they did only a few years ago in the "worker team" concept that still operates at the Kalmar factory, 180 miles southeast of here.

The Kalmar plant was conceived during the early 1970s when the Swedish economy was booming and the country was a model of daring social experiments and reforms. The Goeteborg factory, with its heavy robot concentration, is a product of more recent times when Swedish industry has battled to increase its lagging productivity and regain its competitive edge abroad.

"The image we would like today is of a car built by the best craftsmen in the world and with the best robots in the world," says Hans Renstrom, a marketing executive.

So the experiment at Kalmar remains in place, producing about one-tenth of the 300,000 vehicles that Volvo puts on the market every year. But it has not been extended to other Volvo car assembly plants. And in recent years, almost all new investment has been channeled into automation.

"Either you invest in labor or in more machines," says Berth Jonsson, chief of organization and corporate development. "We have made our choice. We are definitely moving towards more robotization."

One of the reasons that investments in labor seem so unattractive at this point is that absenteeism is out of control. On any given day, one-fourth of Volvo's blue-collar work force stays home — about the national average. This means that at Goeteborg, the main Volvo plant in Sweden, the basic 8,000-man labor force is supplemented by 2,000 additional workers kept in reserve just to meet the gaps in the assembly line.

The main cause for the absenteeism — according to management and trade unions — is one of the social reform bills passed during the heady days of the 1970s enabling a worker to call in sick for up to eight straight days, without bringing back proof of a medical examination.

As a doctor, who favors the legislation, put it on television last week: "Nobody should work if they feel ill, and nobody knows better than a worker if he is not feeling well."

The message appeals to younger workers, particularly, who make up

the bulk of assembly line employees at the Torslanda plant. According to company officials, the median age in that factory is 28 years, and two-thirds of the labor force is under 25 years old.

"Young people are bored with assembly work, and let's face it, it is difficult to blame them," says Sigvard Hoggren, director of personnel. "Ideally, we want a worker who is 32 years old, Swedish-born, with children, and lives close enough to factory to ride a bicycle over here. If you know him, send him over."

Even with a growing national unemployment problem, Volvo is having a difficult time staffing its assembly lines. In 1979, it offered 7,000 places in an automobile mechanics school that would eventually place applicants in factory jobs. But only 3,000 people applied.

"Last year, we could not fill all our orders because with the labor shortages we could not build enough cars," says Mr. Renstrom, the marketing executive. It was still a very good year for Volvo, whose various divisions and subsidiaries recorded sales of about \$6 billion, a 22 percent rise over 1978.

The Kalmar factory, which began in 1974, was supposed to be Volvo's answer to working class blues and absenteeism. In place of the dreaded assembly line, it has a system of computer-controlled trolleys that move automobile carcasses around the plant.



The Kalmar plant was designed to solve assembly line tedium.

Instead of being rooted in one position doing a single specialized job, workers join in teams of 15 to 25 persons, who handle a general task, such as electric wiring, fitting the entire upholstery or putting all the doors on a vehicle. As long as they meet their quotas, the teams can delay or speed up the trolleys, keeping to a comfortable, changing work pace. And workers or entire teams can exchange jobs whenever they wish.

The Kalmar plant cost \$25 million, about 10 percent more than a conventional plant of its capacity. Company officials claim that while direct production costs are slightly higher than in assembly-line plants, Kalmar actually turns out cars more cheaply because of savings achieved by the need for less white collar personnel and less quality control.

Last year, absenteeism at Kalmar ran at 12 percent. That is about half the company's average. But some Volvo officials suspect the drop might be due more to the fact that only a fourth of Kalmar's labor force is under 25 years old, rather than a more pleasing working environment.

"We are no longer at an exciting pioneer stage at Kalmar," says Mr. Jonsson, the corporate development executive who spent several years at the factory. "But we still feel that a worker would choose it over a conventional plant."

In its conception, Torslanda stands at the opposite extreme of Kalmar. Most of Torslanda's assembly lines are manned by workers, tediously repeating one mechanical procedure throughout the day. But the heavier, unpleasant tasks — painting, pressing, engine block and gear-box box assembly, body welding — have been entrusted to the robots.

In the body-welding line, for example, five giant computer-controlled robots, shaped like X-ray machines, thrust forward into the car frame. Sparks fly, and 40 seconds later the vehicle's body has been welded together within an accuracy of one-hundredth of a millimeter. The robots rear back, the next car frame moves into place, and the sparks crackle again.

The line used to be manned by 60 workers, who took four times as long to do the same job. "And the robots show up everyday," adds a company official.

The negotiations between management and labor over increasing automation began in the early 1970s when the job market was still very tight in Sweden. Some executives maintain that the persistent absenteeism problem — and the union's reluctance to ensure that liberal labor laws not be abused — has made it easier to gain labor consent for robots. Company officials also insist that no workers lost their jobs to robots. Many were transferred to other posts, while some retired.

According to Josef Kapronczay, a labor union representative at the Torslanda plant, the Volvo workers accepted the robots "because they took away the really dirty jobs nobody wanted."

"We agree that if we are going to compete abroad, we need to advance technologically," says Mr. Kapronczay. "But we feel management should give something in return. They should create new jobs, or promote workers within the company to service the robots instead of using outside people."

And if robotization continues to grow in Sweden at its current fast pace, Mr. Kapronczay says his union is toying with the idea of lobbying for an "income tax" on robots to ease the burden on workers' paychecks. "I think that would be fair," he insists. "We work as hard as they do."

## If the Binge is Over, Can the Bust Be Far Behind?

(Continued from Page 7)

Heavy demand on Friday kept the quote for Sweden at 99.20 bid-99.40 asked, well within the 1 percent selling group commission.

Many bankers attributed the relative good after-market performance to support from the syndicate, but banks in the group insisted that a rush of late buying was buoying the price. Apparently it was widely assumed that the amount of the initial offering would be increased. Sweden had said that ultimately it intends to sell \$500 million worth of paper before year-end. The late decision to hold the initial offering steady created some shortages.

Some bankers attributed the late buying to investors' unwillingness to commit early due to the unusually vague offering terms, which called for coupon and price to be set according to market conditions.

Word of mouth put this at a yield of 15 percent, but bankers had nothing really concrete to offer would-be subscribers.

"It was a sticky deal until the very end," one member of the syndicate reported. "But that's the nature of the market at this point. Demand is very tickle."

The deal got done, he insisted, because terms were actually pitched slightly more generously than outstanding comparable paper, encouraging professional investors to switch. "There isn't that much new money available for investment, so you have got to price generously," he said.

Despite the apparent success, no other fixed-rate dollar Eurobonds were announced last week and bankers insisted that another tranche of the Swedish issue was not imminent.

Almost as upsetting to the market was news from International Business Machines that it has the equivalent of about \$277 million this month through private placements and bank loans in Swiss francs and Deutsche marks. Bankers were confused about why IBM would choose to make this public after most of the operations had been completed in private.

More disturbing were questions about why the company is borrowing so heavily — about \$1 billion in New York late last year, a \$300-million private placement in Saudi Arabia and a recent French franc Eurobond — with interest rates so high and the outlook for business so cloudy, especially as IBM until now has had a nearly debt-free balance sheet.

"I don't understand it," one banker commented. "Why should they pay peak rates to borrow DM? Have they lost their nerve? Or do they suspect that 10 percent for 10-year DM is a deal?"

"Financial management at IBM has been very astute," said another confused banker. "Four years ago they prepaid at a stiff penalty a Swiss franc issue just before the dollar went down the tube" — a move that saved the company a lot of money. "Does their willingness to pay 10 percent for 10-year DM mean that they see no abatement in inflation?" he asked.

IBM said it needs the funds for

## Sindona Affair: Riches to Rags

By Ann Crittenden

NEW YORK, March 30 (NYT) — Long before he went to jail, Michele Sindona had been ostracized by the prominent Italians he wanted so badly to impress. Bankers and diplomats, arriving at New York parties to find he was inside, turned around at the door and left. Visitors from Milan and Rome avoided the Pierre Hotel, where he once had a suite, for fear of being seen or, worse, photographed with him.

One woman who met him at a dinner in New York says she "expected an iron man. But I was shocked to find a little man — so nervous, so insecure. In Italy we have an expression: 'Don't take a step longer than your legs can take you.' That is what happened to Sindona."

Last week the financier's mistress in the United States finally caught up with him, when a federal jury found him guilty of fraud in the largest bank failure in U.S. history, the 1974 collapse of the Franklin National Bank on Long Island.

The conviction could earn the ambitious son of a Sicilian clerk a life sentence, in effect. After that, Sindona will probably have to face extradition to Italy, where he has been charged with embezzling \$300 million in depositors' funds in his now-bankrupt Milan banks.

Michele Sindona, who managed to bring down five banks in three countries, was not an ordinary white-collar criminal. Only a few years ago he commanded a financial empire, including one of the world's largest property and construction companies, worth hundreds of millions of dollars.

Along the way, he siphoned millions of other people's dollars, like so much Monopoly money, through an elaborate network of banks and companies in Italy, Switzerland, and the United States. And, eventually, he controlled and helped destroy Franklin National, the United States' 20th largest bank. Its fall rocked the world's foreign exchange and Eurodollar markets, and threatened the very stability of the fragile international monetary system.

The casualties of Sindona's peculiar approach to banking have littered the landscape from Rome to Long Island. In the United States, the major victims were the shareholders in Franklin's New York Corp., including seven who testified at the trial.

Mostly retired and living on Social Security, they told a jury next after about buying into Franklin long after its officers knew the bank was staggering, and how it felt to have lost their entire investment.

The depositors in the two Italian banks lost \$300 million, although much of that was eventually reimbursed by the Italian government and the bill had to be picked up by the taxpayers. Investors in a small, Sindona-controlled bank in Hamburg lost \$15.5 million when it, too, went down.

One of the biggest losers was the Vatican Bank, which since the late 1960s had allowed Sindona to manage its finances. The church has been understandably secretive about its losses, but others have estimated that the collapse of the Sindona empire cost the Vatican at least \$70 million.

Hints at these and other goings-on came out during the Manhattan trial. Chief prosecutor in the trial, Kenney told the court Sindona himself had told the U.S. prosecutors before his indictment that he had associations with the Central Intelligence Agency that he felt were so significant that he should not be indicted. The defense strongly denied any ties to the CIA.

The chief prosecutor asserted that the government also had evidence that Finabank, the Sindona bank in Geneva, "was indeed a lawbreaker for funds of prominent Italian and other people," that the Vatican bank had prominent Italian depositors engaging in transactions "which would not comply with the religious tenets of the Vatican or the Roman Catholic Church," and that Sindona had participated in the transactions.

The prosecution showed in intricate detail how Sindona had financed the purchase of Franklin by tapping the general funds of his two banks in Milan (although he later told the Securities and Exchange Commission that he had used his own money).

Later, in October 1973, Sindona, by then in control of Franklin, allegedly siphoned \$15 million out of that bank and, using the same techniques, funneled it back to Banca Unione, one of Sindona's other institutions that was then having liquidity problems.

Later, when Franklin began to have its own problems, Sindona, according to testimony, drained millions out of his European banks by means of phony foreign exchange contracts written so that profits showed up on Franklin's books.

Under Sindona, the way the story unfolded at the trial, corruption within the bank became contagious. The phony transactions described at the trial, for example, were handled at Franklin by Peter Shadlock, a British citizen who had spent 11 years with the Bank of England and a decade as a respected foreign exchange trader and bank executive.

Upon joining Franklin, Shadlock accepted a \$100,000 interest-free loan from Sindona, and shortly thereafter, he agreed to have a foreign exchange trading account opened up in his name at Banca Unione.

Using the bank's funds, he quickly earned a profit of \$476,000 in foreign exchange trading. The money went into a secret Swiss account.

Shadlock last year pleaded guilty to fraud, turned state's witness against Sindona, and is awaiting sentence. Also awaiting sentence is Michele Sindona.

## Dropoff in Jobs Seen in Britain

LONDON, March 30 (Reuters)

Unemployment in Britain will increase rapidly in the second quarter of 1980, according to a survey to be published tomorrow by a firm of manpower consultants.

Manpower Ltd. said 17.5 percent of the 1,525 leading employers it questioned said they would cut their work force in the next three months.

Usually, Manpower Ltd. said, the spring quarter sees employment increase. This time last year 25 percent of employers planned to take on workers. Unemployment is now at 6 percent in Britain, where high interest rates and lagging exports are intensifying recession.

There will be no departure from free capital flows," a banker asserted. But, under pressure from the Bundesbank, banks will exercise more caution about when to bring foreign borrowers to the market and in what volume. "We will be less aggressive," the banker said.

Obviously bond issues whose proceeds are to be used to finance exports from West Germany will have a preferred place in the calendar.

Apparently there has been quite substantial domestic corporate borrowing from banks which has been used to move into dollars. The interest differential between the two currencies — approaching 10 percentage points on short-term money — allows for a substantial profit to be made. The central bank is urging banks to clamp down on this. It could not be learned whether officials believed the proceeds of DM Eurobonds had been used to buy dollars for lending in the interbank market at close to 20 percent.

In the French franc sector of the market, Electricite de France is offering 400 million francs of five-year notes carrying a coupon of 14 1/2 percent. Pricing is expected to be at a discount of 9 3/4, raising the yield on the notes to 14.32 percent but still widely deemed to be an unattractive level. About 200 million francs of the government-guaranteed issue has reportedly been preplaced in the Midwest.

The five-year, \$20 million issue for Swedish Export Credit Corp. was priced at par with a coupon of 15 1/2 percent but met with little success and ended the week at 97 1/2 of a yield of almost 16 percent.

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### AVIS DE CONVOCATION A L'ASSEMBLEE GENERALE ORDINAIRE

Messieurs les Actionnaires sont priés d'assister à l'Assemblée générale ordinaire de la société, qui se tiendra le 8 avril 1980 à 10 h 30 au siège social, 16, rue des Bains à Luxembourg.

#### ORDRE DU JOUR

1. Rapport du Conseil d'Administration sur l'exercice social 1979.
2. Rapports du Commissaire et des experts indépendants sur les comptes de 1979.
3. Approbation du bilan et du compte de profits et pertes arrêté au 31 décembre 1979 et affectation des résultats.
4. Décharge aux Administrateurs et au Commissaire.
5. Ratification de la prise en charge des résultats de la société de part et de part.
6. Modifications statutaires.
7. Divers.

Pour assister à cette assemblée, Messieurs les détenteurs d'actions au porteur sont priés de déposer leurs titres (ou titres au porteur) avant l'assemblée auprès du dépositaire des titres. Le dépôt sera maintenu jusqu'au lendemain du jour où se tiendra l'Assemblée générale.

—Banque Commerciale Italiana siège et succursales en Italie.  
—Banque della Svizzera Italiana à Lugano et Zurich.  
—Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas pour le Grand-Duché de Luxembourg, Luxembourg.  
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100	Angola	2/14	1978	12/12	15.2	
100	Argentina	2/14	1978	12/12	15.2	
100	Australia	2/14	1978	12/12	15.2	
100	Austria	2/14	1978	12/12	15.2	
100	Bahamas	2/14	1978	12/12	15.2	
100	Bahrain	2/14	1978	12/12	15.2	
100	Bangladesh	2/14	1978	12/12	15.2	
100	Barbados	2/14	1978	12/12	15.2	
100	Belize	2/14	1978	12/12	15.2	
100	Bermuda	2/14	1978	12/12	15.2	
100	Bhutan	2/14	1978	12/12	15.2	
100	Bolivia	2/14	1978	12/12	15.2	
100	Bosnia and Herzegovina	2/14	1978	12/12	15.2	
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100	Brazil	2/14	1978	12/12	15.2	
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100	Burkina Faso	2/14	1978	12/12	15.2	
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100	Cameroon	2/14	1978	12/12	15.2	
100	Canada	2/14	1978	12/12	15.2	
100	Cape Verde	2/14	1978	12/12	15.2	
100	Cayman Islands	2/14	1978	12/12	15.2	
100	Czech Republic	2/14	1978	12/12	15.2	
100	Dominican Republic	2/14	1978	12/12	15.2	
100	Dominica	2/14	1978	12/12	15.2	
100	DRC	2/14	1978	12/12	15.2	
100	Ecuador	2/14	1978	12/12	15.2	
100	Egypt	2/14	1978	12/12	15.2	
100	El Salvador	2/14	1978	12/12	15.2	
100	Equatorial Guinea	2/14	1978	12/12	15.2	
100	Eritrea	2/14	1978	12/12	15.2	
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100	Fiji	2/14	1978	12/12	15.2	
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100	France	2/14	1978	12/12	15.2	
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100	Gambia	2/14	1978	12/12	15.2	
100	Germany	2/14	1978	12/12	15.2	
100	Ghana	2/14	1978	12/12	15.2	
100	Greece	2/14	1978	12/12	15.2	
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100	Honduras	2/14	1978	12/12	15.2	
100	Hungary	2/14	1978	12/12	15.2	
100	Iceland	2/14	1978	12/12	15.2	
100	India	2/14	1978	12/12	15.2	
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100	Kuwait	2/14	1978	12/12	15.2	
100	Laos	2/14	1978	12/12	15.2	
100	Latvia	2/14	1978	12/12	15.2	
100	Lebanon	2/14	1978	12/12	15.2	
100	Lesotho	2/14	1978	12/12	15.2	
100	Liberia	2/14	1978	12/12	15.2	
100	Lithuania	2/14	1978	12/12	15.2	
100	Luxembourg	2/14	1978	12/12	15.2	
100	Madagascar	2/14	1978	12/12	15.2	
100	Malawi	2/14	1978	12/12	15.2	
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100	Trinidad and Tobago	2/14	1978	12/12	15.2	
100	Tunisia	2/14	1978	12/12	15.2	
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100	Turkmenistan	2/14	1978	12/12	15.2	
100	Uganda	2/14	1978	12/12	15.2	
100	Ukraine	2/14	1978	12/12	15.2	
100	United Arab Emirates	2/14	1978	12/12	15.2	
100	United Kingdom	2/14	1978	12/12	15.2	
100	United States	2/14	1978	12/12	15.2	
100	Uruguay	2/14	1978	12/12	15.2	
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100	Venezuela	2/14	1978	12/12	15.2	
100	Vietnam	2/14	1978	12/12	15.2	
100	Yemen	2/14	1978	12/12	15.2	
100	Zambia	2/14	1978	12/12	15.2	
100	Zimbabwe	2/14	1978	12/12	15.2	

AUSTRALIA				
dm 200	Australia	10	'80 Oct	99 2/4 10.51
dm 100	Australia	P	'82 Feb	100 3/4 8.55

[illegible]

er Overseas	7	'84 Feb	45	33.17	46.1
l Soldal	5 3/4	'84 Nov	80	9.56	32.1
	6	'80 Jun	95	31.34	31.5

7.89	dm 100	New Zealand	4 3/4	64	F80	91 2/4	9.24	10 61
7.57	dm 280	New Zealand	6 1/4	54	M4	76	10.54	
6.42	dm 250	New Zealand	5 1/4	64	M40	77 7/8	10.32	
7.25	dm 100	New Zealand	7 1/2	56	M40	91 1/4	9.95	10.58
7.88	dm 100	New Zealand	7 3/4	35	N40	85 3/4	9.95	10.42
8.23	dm 280	New Zealand	8 1/4	37	J40	90	10.42	
6.62	dm 100	New Zealand	7	7	7	85 1/2	9.97	11.79
6.71	dm 208	New Zealand	7 1/8	37	S40	83 3/4	10.25	

Cavenham Int'l	9 1/2 '87 Dec	70	14.51	18.94
Iu Overseas Finance	8 3/4 '87 Jul	67 1/2	16.61	18.81
Rhm Int'l Fin.	8 '88 Mar	68	15.84	17.48

7.06	dm 50	Bergen	7	17/4	15	Feb	19/4 2.94 10.10
8.87	dm 50	Bergen City	5	7/4	35	Mar	8 11.11
8.64	dm 20	Mercant g/s	5	13/4	35	Mar	8 11.11
7.30	dm 60	Norges Hypotekfor. en	7	7/4	19	May	8/1/4 5.77 16.55
7.92	dm 60	Norges Hypotekfor. en	6	29	May	7/1/4 5.77 11.59	
8.47	dm 60	Norges Kommunalbank	8	20	Jun	105 7.79	
9.39	dm 100	Norges Kommunalbank	7	11	Mar	9 3.4 10.10	
9.39	dm 50	Norges Kommunalbank	8	17/2	23	Oct	99 3.3 10.18
9.26	prim 220	Norges Kommunalb.	8	3/4	37	Mar	25/1/4 2.78 5.93

Intl Finance Intl	10 1/2	'93 May	35	31.31	
Intl Finance Intl	9 3/4	'88 Apr	35	32.52	
Intl Finance Intl	9 3/4	'88 Oct	35	32.81	
Chrysler Overseas	7	'84 Feb	45	33.17	46.86

9.09	dm 150	Norskas Gas	7/14	'88 Dec	88 3/4	18.71	11.58
7.51	dm 100	Norskas Gas	7	'89 Jul	89	10/2	16.21
8.26	dm 100	Norsk Hydro	9	'87 Mar	87		8.15
7.51	dm 100	Norsk Hydro	8	'88 Apr	87		10.53
7.71	dm 150	Norsk Hydro	6 3/4	'89 Jun	89		16.14
0.19	dm 50	Norsk Industribank	6 3/4	'89 Jun	89		12.45
9.21	dm 125	Norsk Industribank	6	'89 May	89		2.34
	dm 80	Oslo City	7 1/2	'80 Jun	92 3/4	91	10.29
			7 1/2	'80 Jun	94 1/2	85.99	3.26

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(Continued on Page 10, Col. 5)















# Timing Only Question Baseball Strike Seems Certain

By Murray Chass

SARASOTA, Fla., March 30 — The question no longer is whether a major-league baseball players' strike will occur, but rather when they will begin. An unexpected, last-minute move by the owners, the executive committee of the Major League Baseball Association, is certain to set the date when it meets in Dallas on Tuesday.

Grebe, the owners' chief negotiator, and Marvin Miller, the players' labor leader, are scheduled to meet with a Federal mediator tomorrow in Palm Springs, Calif. The mediator, Kenneth Moffett, most likely will ask the players to delay a strike.

The players, however, will view requests as too late and will protest with their vote Tuesday, which is likely to result in a strike before the season starts April 9.

I still favor a late May date, but guys I have talked to want to go to June and not come back until we get it we want," Mike Marshall of the American League representative said yesterday. "I tell them it could be a longer strike if we go out now and they say they don't care. They're ready."

**Jackson Ready**  
The New York Yankees apparently are ready now, too. They met for their game yesterday and were said to have been virtually unanimous in the view that the strike should begin before the season. Reggie Jackson, the player representative, declined to disclose the players' feelings, but said that only the player had differed with the majority.

"My personal feeling is we shouldn't wait," said Jackson. "I've learned as a child once you say something, you should go with it." The players should strike to puzzle the owners. The players, their employers say, have been over which to strike. Their salaries and benefits are unparalleled in professional sports.

reply, however, the players ask the owners want to force a strike. The owners are forcing it, employees say, by demanding a new contract for free agents, by adding the pension contribution formula involving baseball's national television revenue and by raising the players' proposals.

Baseball may not be the steel industry or the coal-mining industry, feelings are no less aroused and more.

**Solidarity Shown**  
When the owners met in Phoenix Tuesday, one of those present they displayed "a show of solidarity and unity which we've experienced in the past."

"If we ask for is equity for free agents," he said. "If the players want to give it, let the chips where they may. If they strike, we're prepared for it. We have been philosophically, for some time."

"we go out," countered Bob of the Philadelphia Phillies, "National League player representative. It'll be a case where we give the owners. When you're going to give us a contract we want, some back."

here is a strike, it most likely is longer than the 13-day strike in 1972, which forced cancellation of 86 games. If the owners aren't interested in averting a strike by dropping their compensation demands, they do not figure it out as soon as the players do.

versely, if the players have accepted free-agent compensation until now, they are not likely to do it later, whether in the first of a strike or the third month. They are to accept it later, they destroy the effectiveness of union, which many players say as the owners' aim.

A strike also figures to be lengthy because of the status of the players' proposals. In their most recent package, they modified some proposals and withdrew others. However, that package is on the table only until Tuesday.

Once it is removed, the players will revert to a more severe stand on the proposals. Their proposal on free-agent eligibility, for example, would again be four years instead of the modified five, compared with the present six.

Some suggest that the owners have never believed that the players would strike, that perhaps when they saw the players throw down their bats and pick up picket signs, the owners would conclude that their employees were serious and act to bring them back.

If that is so, the owners, as they have done before, may be in the past, have misread the players' resolve, or perhaps Grebe, a newcomer to baseball, has misread it and the owners have allowed him to convince them of his view.

Two examples of the players' strong stand are Reggie Smith of the Los Angeles Dodgers and Johnny Bench of the Cincinnati Reds. Smith was one of 10 players who voted against the strike in 1972, but in a recent team meeting he spoke at length about the importance of supporting the association.

Bench, in previous years, had been wishy-washy about the association, but he, too, in a recent team meeting spoke fervently on the union's behalf and was applauded.

**Sacrifice Needed**  
"The young kids, as well as some of the veterans," Bench said last week, "have to understand they have to be willing to sacrifice something to get something. They haven't been through it the way we have. The way the owners are acting it's like a piece of art. You give it to someone and then three years later you say I didn't mean to give it to you. Give it back."

A stoppage could be devastating to baseball, which has soared in popularity the last four years and shows signs of continuing that advance.

Just how far was indicated in a news release issued recently by the public relations office of commissioner Bowie Kuhn. The release, dealing with the state of pre-season ticket sales, carried the heading: "Eight clubs report record pre-season ticket sales; dozen others have increases over last year."

It added that "still others also have huge advances, but are up against very impressive totals from the past." And, the release emphasized, "attendance has rocketed from 23,102,745 in 1968 to 43,550,398 in 1979."

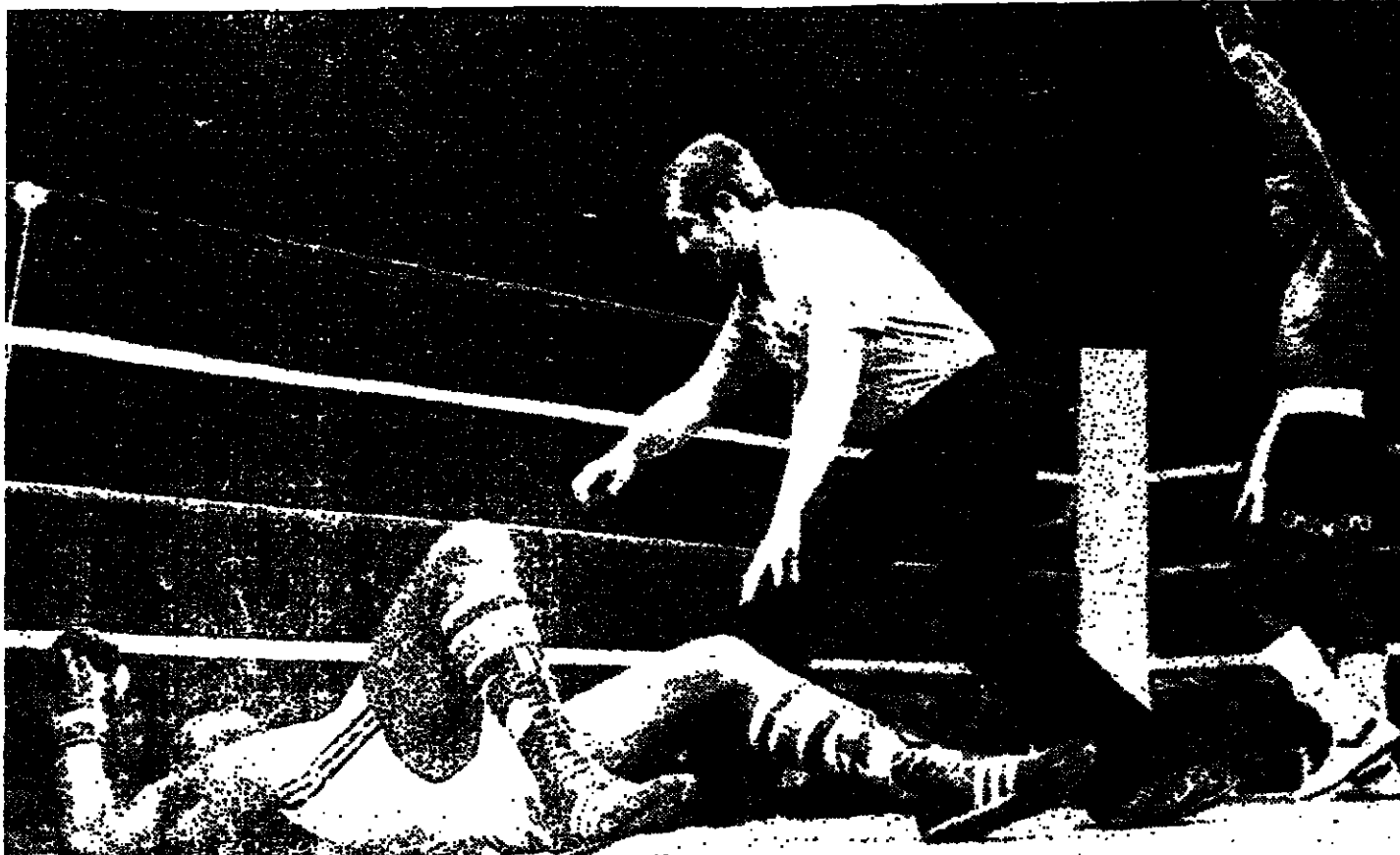
Ben Nevis, the eventual winner of the Grand National, clears Bechers Brook as Delmoss falls.

**U.S. Horse Captures The Grand National**  
LIVERPOOL, March 30 (AP) — Ben Nevis, a 40-1 outsider ridden by an American jockey, Charlie Fenwick, scored a 20-length victory in the Grand National Steeplechase at Aintree yesterday.

Only 4 of the 30 starters finished the race, run under soggy conditions. Despite the numerous falls, John Hughes, clerk of the course, reported that all horses and jockeys were in good shape afterward.

Ben Nevis, a 12-year-old U.S.-owned horse and a two-time winner of the Maryland Hunt Cup, moved clear of the field after Delmoss, the early leader, fell at Bechers Brook, the 22d of the 30 huge fences in the 4 1/2-mile race.

Rough and Tumble, a 11-1 choice, finished second. The Pigarick, 33-1, was third and Royal Stuart, 20-1, was fourth. Rubistic, last year's winner and an 8-1 favorite yesterday, fell at the notorious Chair fence. Rubistic had not fallen in 67 previous races.



Matthew Saad Muhammad raises his hand in triumph as the referee counts John Conteh out in their championship fight.

## Muhammad Floors Conteh to Keep Title

ATLANTIC CITY, N.J., March 30 (UPI) — Matthew Saad Muhammad knocked John Conteh down five times in the fourth round here yesterday to register a technical knockout and retain his World Boxing Council light-heavyweight championship.

After three slow rounds, Muhammad threw a big right that floored the Briton for the first time. Muhammad, who now has 25 victo-

ries, 3 defeats and 2 draws, then floored Conteh four more times with left hands to the head.

The bout was a rematch ordered by the WBC last August after Muhammad's trainers were accused of using an illegal substance in a 15-round victory.

Conteh, 28, of Liverpool, dropped his record to 33-4-1. It was the third time he has tried to regain the title he held from 1974 to 1977, when it was stripped from him for his failure to fight Miguel Cuello of Argentina.

With his victory, Muhammad will claim more than just the WBC championship since he knocked out the present World Boxing Association light-heavyweight champion, Marvin Johnson, in April, 1979, and July, 1977.

long course at mile-high altitude, was made for the Renaults and they were expected to win.

**NBA Standings**  
EASTERN CONFERENCE  
Atlantic Division  
W L Pct. GB  
Boston 31 23 .750 —  
Philadelphia 28 26 .519 3  
New York 27 27 .500 4  
Washington 24 30 .444 7  
New Jersey 24 30 .444 7

Central Division  
W L Pct. GB  
Atlanta 31 23 .750 —  
San Antonio 28 26 .519 3  
Houston 27 27 .500 4  
Indiana 24 30 .444 7  
Cleveland 24 30 .444 7  
Detroit 24 30 .444 7

WESTERN CONFERENCE  
Midwest Division  
W L Pct. GB  
Milwaukee 31 23 .750 —  
Kansas City 28 26 .519 3  
Chicago 27 27 .500 4  
Denver 24 30 .444 7  
Utah 24 30 .444 7

Pacific Division  
W L Pct. GB  
Los Angeles 31 23 .750 —  
Seattle 28 26 .519 3  
Phoenix 27 27 .500 4  
Portland 24 30 .444 7  
San Diego 24 30 .444 7  
Golden State 24 30 .444 7

Friday's Results  
New Jersey 96, Philadelphia 92 (Robinson 22, Newell 21; Hollins 20, Erving 18).  
Washington 108, Atlanta 99 (Haves 31, Ballard 21; Johnson 17, Roundfield 14).  
Indiana 127, San Antonio 122 (Bradley 22, Hostett 20; Gerwin 27, Siles 18).  
Boston 126, Cleveland 122 (Bird 33, Robey 25; Rosholt 19, R. Smith 17).  
Houston 128, Detroit 112 (Malone 28, Tomlinson 24; Kester 20, Dierker 20, Tyler 24).  
Phoenix 114, Portland 108 (Davis 26, Westhead 16; Nart 17, Washington 14).  
Seattle 108, Golden State 82 (Williams 27, D. Johnson 20; Gasser 17, Hillman 13).  
Los Angeles 126, San Diego 88 (Johnson 27, Hayward 14; Williams 20, B. Smith 18, Nader 18).  
Kansas City 126, Milwaukee 114 (Robinson 18, Lacey 15; Meyers 23, Washington 17, Manclor 17).  
Chicago 111, Utah 104 (Thues 23, Greenwood 14; Calvin 17, Hardy 14).

Chicago 111, Utah 104 (Thues 23, Greenwood 14; Calvin 17, Hardy 14).

Charlie Fenwick rides Ben Nevis over the last Aintree obstacle.

## Red Smith Rasslers, Fixed And Otherwise

HALLANDALE, Fla., March 30 (NYT) — A man said he had watched an episode of the "Little House on the Prairie" television serial with Merlin Olsen, the muscular old football player, as a muscular young farmer who tried to make a buck taking on the "champion" wrestler in a traveling tent show. As the man sketched the plot, memory went back to boyhood in Green Bay, Wis., when Carl Zoll played that role regularly in real life.

Carl Zoll, who played in the line when the fledgling Green Bay Packers were all home talent, was the son of the local stonecutter. He had grown up lifting tombstones and was known to be the stronger young guy in town, the Merlin Olsen of the American chesedlands.

Whenever a carnival hit town and the speller called for a volunteer to wrestle the champion, one fall to a finish, the bucks who hung out in Bobby Lynch's Billiard Academy would urge, "Go on, Carl, go on," and set up a chant until Carl, with a bashful grin, would step forward.

**Gave It His Best**  
It is not recalled that Carl ever won a match, but he was never disgraced. Again and again he would have the champion in extremis, grunting, gasping and writhing on the brink of defeat, and when at last Carl's shoulders touched the mat, the champion was invariably gracious.

"And I wanna say," he would tell the crowd, clutching his adversary's paw, "that I never met a better man than your own Carl Zoll right here in Green Bay, Wis." Cheers rent the night.

Professional wrestling enjoyed a boom in the 1930s. Tom Parks, a St. Louis promoter, operated out of the Maryland Hotel and it was fun hanging around his place, or Ray Fabiani's headquarters in Philadelphia, getting to know the amiable practitioners of the art — George Zaharias, Ray and Rudy Dusek, Pat O'Shocker, Ray Steele, John Pesek, Joe Stedman, and, of course, the olive-skinned Jimmy London, champion of the world. Some were all-American boys, some fiends of the vilest stripe, and all were gentle souls, peaceable as a convent garden.

**Gore in Profession**  
Remembered with special warmth is Pat O'Shocker, a truly gifted bleeder. Pat was red of hair and pale of skin. Almost at the opening bell, blood would gush from his nose — or possibly from a capsule between his teeth — and in a moment both his fair hair and his opponent would be drenched in gore.

Herman Hickman, who played guard for Tennessee and the Brooklyn football Dodgers and eventually coached football at Yale, joined the circuit when Toots Mondt was a top executive in the "trust." In those days there were two telegraph companies. On the day of a match the performers would receive instructions by Western Union, which they acknowledged by Postal. If Herman was working with London in Little Rock or Milwaukee, the Western Union message might read: "Cannonball Moon Chris."

Someday that evening, when both had suffered beyond human endurance, Cannonball would lie supine and regard the moon while Chris pinned his shoulders.

**On the Level**  
Ray Steele, a bronzed and agile athlete of substantial talent, was known as "London's" policeman. Whenever there was a new owner who might be suspected of having designs on London's title, he would be tried out first in a match with Steele. Strangler Lewis was fat,

bold, elderly and probably the best wrestler on earth. Word went out that a Lewis-Steele encounter in Madison Square Garden was to be a "shooting match," on the level.

Hickman and all others working that night in the metropolitan area — in Newark, the Broadway arena, Sunnyside Garden, Eastern Parkway — rushed through their shows and made it to the Garden as spectators. Lewis toyed with Steele for 45 minutes, then let him lose on a foul.

Next day Herman and a companion encountered the Strangler on Broadway, great in grace and girth. "Mr. Lewis," Herman said, "how was Steele?"

Lewis removed a long black cigar from his face, regarded it benignly, flicked the ash. "Good little man," he said. "Good little man."

For years, sports page readers in St. Louis rejoiced in the prose style of Charles (Kid) Regan, born Charles Crouse, who became a sportswriter after a career as a professional fist fighter. Charley was no great hitter but he could take it and keep it. He was good enough to fight Pete Herman three times when Pete was bantamweight champion of the world, and in his declining days he toured with street carnivals, taking on all comers.

**Other Ways to Win**  
Many corners were big and strong and tough, and Charlie had boxed at 118 pounds. However, Sammy, the speller for the show, was a psychologist who could work on a challenger's self-confidence.

The ring was carpeted with a thick, soft mat. Charlie bounded around on his toes like a small boy on a bedspring, but a challenge wading through the mud was soon waded. A shot or two in the belly and the guy would give up. If he happened to catch an old pro down on his back, Sammy could usually do business with him for a sawbuck.

One night Sammy was working on a big steel puffer. "You understand that if you last three rounds with the champion, you get \$5 a round. If the champion stops you, you get nothing."

"Now, do you absolve the show of all responsibility for injury or death? This is a dangerous business, you know."

"Once again, it's \$15 if you go three rounds with the champion. You get nothing if he knocks you out."

"You. What do I get if I knock this bum out?"

"Knock the champion out, Sammy was incredulous. "Why you knock our champion out, we'll give you the show!"

"Inside the first minute," Charlie said afterward, "the show was his. But I hung on for three rounds and saved the old homestead."

**Transactions**  
BASEBALL  
AMERICAN LEAGUE  
CALIFORNIA ANGELS—Continued Dave Schuler, Ken Schuler, Joel Gruber, Rich Blythe, Ben Holt and Steve Schuler, pitchers; Ben Holt, catcher; Steve Schuler and David Schuler, infielders; and Gil Kuhn, outfielder, to Salt Lake City of the Pacific Coast League. Sent Charlie Feltus and Don Baum, pitchers; Don Baum, catcher; and Jeff Burt and Steve Lubrich, infielders, to their minor league counterparts in the American League.

CLEVELAND INDIANS—Wolvered Rover Morel, pitcher, Acquired Bud Anderson, pitcher, from the Seattle Mariners.

DETROIT TIGERS—Continued Mark Fidrych, pitcher, to Evansville of the American Association.

MILWAUKEE BRAVES—Sent Fred Holman, pitcher, and Dave Cozzit, pitcher, to their minor league counterparts in the American League.

TORONTO BLUE JAYS—Continued Rick Carr, designated hitter, and Steve Luebke, pitcher, to their minor league counterparts in the American League.

ATLANTA BRAVES—Traded Eddie Solomon, pitcher, to the Pittsburgh Pirates for a player to be named later.

LOS ANGELES DODGERS—Continued Dave Patterson, pitcher, and Mike Schuler, catcher, to Albuquerque of the Pacific Coast League.

PHILADELPHIA PHILLIES—Sent Don McCormack, catcher, John Paul, infielder, and Paul Thompson, pitcher, to their minor league counterparts in the American League.

PITTSBURGH PIRATES—Traded Roy Clements, pitcher, to the Pittsburgh Pirates for a player to be named later.

ST. LOUIS CARDINALS—Continued Chuck Roberson, pitcher, and Mike Schuler, catcher, to Albuquerque of the Pacific Coast League.

TEXAS RANGERS—Continued Mike Schuler, pitcher, and Mike Schuler, catcher, to Albuquerque of the Pacific Coast League.

WASHINGTON MONSTERS—Continued Mike Schuler, pitcher, and Mike Schuler, catcher, to Albuquerque of the Pacific Coast League.

MINNESOTA TWINS—Continued Mike Schuler, pitcher, and Mike Schuler, catcher, to Albuquerque of the Pacific Coast League.

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